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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

FOLLOWING the order of procedure adopted by the Committee on Rules, the Tariff bill was brought to a vote in the House, on Wednesday, and was passed, 162 to 142, a strictly party vote, with the exception that Mr. Coleman of Louisiana, and Mr. Featherstone of Arkansas, who usually are regarded as Republicans (though both were helped to an election by independent influences), voted with the Democrats in the negative. Preceding the final vote, when the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were voted upon, several clauses were decided by narrow majorities against the wishes of the Protectionists. This was effected by some dozen Republicans from Iowa, Illinois, and one or two other Western States, taking the Democratic view. None of these are of the first consequence, though one or two are so important that it is reasonable to presume the Senate will correct them when it acts on the bill.

Previous to this voting of Wednesday all the action had been favorable to the views of the Committee of Ways and Means. The crucial test came on Monday and Tuesday, when the lead-silver ore duty and the sugar schedule were put to the vote. On the motion to strike out the duty of one and a half cents per pound on lead-silver ores, the vote was 113 to 133. This had been regarded as having the best show of passing, as it was supported by several Republicans in whose States this ore is smelted, and by others whose constituents have money invested in Mexican mines. The test votes on sugar were reached on Tuesday. Mr. McKenna of California, (Republican), who as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, dissented from the sugar schedule when the bill was reported, now proposed a cut of 33 per cent. on all the sugar duties, instead of the changes proposed. For this proposal there were 115 yeas and 134 nays, eleven Republicans voting in the affirmative, including three from Philadelphia,—Messrs. O'Neill, Harmer, and Reyburn. Mr. McKinley stated very cogently the grounds on which the Committee's schedule had been framed, and nothing said on the other side impaired the strength of the position which he held. Presuming that the interests of refiners have been adequately covered, and that the bounty plan is properly provided for, the legislation on sugar is right, with the one exception that something should be done to secure a benefit to American ships trading with the sugar-producing countries. We are making a very handsome concession to those countries, and we are entitled to some concession from them. Cannot this be fixed in the Senate?

THE Silver Debate in the Senate has been continued, but with much less vigor than that on the Tariff in the House. Mr. Jones, in the concluding portion of his speech in advocacy of his bill, had the candor to face the probability of our losing gold, through our making it less valuable in America than it is abroad, as would be the result of our bringing our coinage of depreciated silver dollars up to anything like equality of amount with our gold coinage. He said, that "for every gold dollar that left us, there would be a silver dollar in circulation. If gold was to be kept here only on condition that equality and justice should be destroyed, who doubted that it should go?" The equality and justice which consist in having coinage of two market values is not so apparent. But there is no question of the inexpediency of any policy which would deprive us of our share of either of the precious metals, and which would make it as difficult to meet our foreign obligations in gold-standard countries as India finds it to do so. And while under any legislation that ever has been proposed, the addition of silver to the coinage is gradual, the departure of gold would be

sudden and without warning. Hundreds of millions would be withdrawn from the currency in a brief time, and the consequent contraction would result in the prostration of all kinds of business by the diminution of the instrument of economic association.

Mr. Teller did not add very much to what Mr. Jones had said, and he made the usual mistake of advancing as arguments for the bill considerations which are as well appreciated by its opponents as by its friends. There are very few people in this country who are out of sympathy with any reasonable legislation which has for its object the restoration of silver to its former relation of value with gold. The proposal of Secretary Windom to effect this, if it be possible, by a measure which would increase the amount of our paper-money to an extent even greater than its reduction by the cancelling of our bank-notes, met with such general favor as shows how common the feeling is that something must be done for both objects. It is not masculine reasoning to argue for a substitute for the Secretary's plan as though it were the only possible arrangement. We observe that Mr. Teller took exactly the same ground as Mr. Jones as to the possibility of our driving out gold. Senators who can talk so lightly of such a possibility, give evidence enough of their not having mastered the problems on which they wish to legislate.

The most significant speech against the bill was not made in the direct discussion of it, but during a rambling debate of a motion by the two Kansas Senators to cut down the reserves held in the Treasury. Mr. Sherman, who has been alleged as one of the supporters of the Jones bill, took this occasion to define his position. He said he was in favor of legislation to restore the credit of silver and to increase the currency of the country, but not of this measure, as it would amount to plunging the country into the experiment of free coinage of silver. He ended by intimating that he would vote against the bill as it stood.

KENTUCKY has done well in choosing Mr. Carlisle to succeed Mr. Beck in the National Senate. He certainly was much better worthy of the honor than most of the swarm of small men who blocked his election for several days. Mr. Carlisle is not a Henry Clay, and he will find already in the Senate several men of greater ability than himself. But he is a very creditable Senator, and probably will be much more at home among the "superior persons" of the smaller body than in the hurry and bustle of the crowd in the House. He is the reverse of Mr. Blaine in this respect, for he has nothing of the popular temper of democracy. But his party can ill afford to spare him from the House, until some more statesmanlike leader than Mr. Mills, Mr. Breckinridge, or Mr. Bland makes his appearance. All these gentlemen lack the qualities of coolness and steadiness needful in a leader. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, the correspondents say, is coming to the front.

MR. EDMUNDS revives once more the proposal to establish a great national University in Washington. He wishes to set apart \$5,000,000 as a permanent endowment, and to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. The institution is to be under the control of a Board of Regents, consisting of the President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Bench, and of twelve citizens, who shall each hold office for nine years. It is to be managed with especial reference to the promotion of original research; and the choice of the fields of teaching and study is to be left with the Regents, the only restriction being that while Christian theology is not excluded as a subject of study, there shall be no sectarian teaching.

It is this restriction which points to the chief difficulty in the organization and management of such a University. A colorless

and invertebrate theology would have no value as a topic of instruction in the higher education, and the only result would be to consecrate negative teaching as "scientific." Besides, this theology is not the only science which has the plague of sects. What kind of Political Economy would Mr. Edmunds have taught? What theory of politics generally? What theory of history?

Of all the subjects demanding prompt attention in Congress none speaks more loudly or emphatically than that relating to the "original package" decision. Every State that has undertaken to establish Prohibition is now assailed and insulted by bold vendors of whiskey in bottles and flasks, who have brought them across the line of the State. At Topeka, a despatch says, these peddlers brought their "packages" into the grounds about the State House, in order to flaunt their business in the faces of the officials who have been endeavoring to enforce the State laws.

Mr. Hoar's bill to enable the States to forbid the bringing in of liquors, if they see fit, was discussed on Tuesday, in the Senate, but laid aside on Wednesday, to give place to the Silver bill. And curious as it may appear, it was opposed, and threatened with opposition, by the Democratic Senators. They will not vote, it seems, to maintain the police powers of the State! They want to degrade the States' authority! Suppose now, it were a question, not of keeping liquor out, but of keeping fugitive slaves in, could they not find some excellent precedents for a different attitude?

In Mr. Butterworth's speech criticising our Tariff legislation, he spoke of a case in which a corporation with a capital of \$1,250,000 had made profits amounting to \$60,000,000. It now appears that his reference was to the Calumet and Hecla Copper-Mining Company, whose paid-up capital is about the sum mentioned, and whose dividends in nineteen years have aggregated \$34,850,000 in all, or \$1,830,000 a year on an average. Mr. Butterworth is very wide of the mark if he thinks this enormous profit has been due to the high duty on imported copper, or that it has been obtained through this and other companies putting up the price of copper after the duty was imposed. In fact, copper has become much cheaper under the duty than it was before. The unprecedented profits of the Calumet and Hecla,—as is well known to every one who has ever looked into the copper question,—were due to the surprising richness of the copper-lode held by that company, and to the scientific processes of reduction first introduced by Alexander Agassiz. Of late years, as is also well known, there has been a large and increasing export, both of copper ore and of the extracted metal. In 1880, the value of the ore export was but \$55,763; in 1889, (having risen rapidly since 1883), it was \$7,518,258. And of the metal in ingots, or other forms, the value of our export has risen from \$793,455, in 1880, to \$2,348,954, in 1889. The stress of the great fall in prices has fallen heavily on nearly all the American mines, and has shut up many of them, only those whose ore is rich, such as the Calumet and Hecla, and the great Anaconda mine, being able to make large profits.

A chief beneficiary of the Calumet and Hecla, by the way, has been Harvard University, whose Agassiz Museum never would have come into existence but for those big dividends of a few years ago.

THE bill for the erection of eight hundred government granaries in those counties in which the agricultural product is worth over half-a-million a year, and for the lending of the Surplus to the depositors of farm-produce in these, is causing the Southern members a good deal of trouble, as it is among their constituents that this scheme has taken hold of the rural imagination. Mr. Mills has been to the trouble of writing a long answer to farmers of his district, in which he gives some excellent reasons for withholding his vote from the proposal. One of these is his unwillingness to create a new army of national officials to look after the management of the new granaries. He also objects that the plan cannot be managed for the benefits of the farmers alone, as the

manufacturers, whenever they have an over-stock of goods, will demand the same accommodation.

Wild as is the proposal, there is a vague sense of justice behind the plan. It ought to be as possible for the farmers of America to obtain advances on their form of property, as it is for the dealers in dry-goods and hardwares. In Scotland and on the Continent of Europe it is quite possible for them to do so through the superior banking-system they have. Our banks are modeled so exclusively on English traditions that they exclude the farmers from the benefits of the credit-system, and compel them to borrow on mortgage if at all. But it is not necessary for the Government to constitute itself a pawn-broker on the largest scale for the farmers' benefit. All that is needed can be done by a modification of our banking-system in the direction of establishing land-banks.

IN the discussion of the Tariff bill, Saturday, in the House, an unpleasant episode was a personal recrimination on the part of Mr. Bynum of Indiana, which led to his being formally censured by the House. His language with regard to Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania certainly was unparliamentary in the highest degree, but it was not unprovoked by the language of a letter Mr. Bayne had read from one of his constituents in reply to some remarks of Mr. Bynum,—which letter, as Mr. Wilson of West Virginia showed in a cool and keen analysis on Monday, was, unfortunately for Mr. Bayne, not based on the truth. An episode like that on Saturday is simply a waste of the public time, and a disgrace to Congress. If such controversies must occur, their proper place is in the newspapers. Mr. Bynum should have been censured in the first instance for bringing into the House a personal dispute with Mr. Campbell, which did not belong there. That being permitted, things followed their natural course from bad to worse; and Mr. Bynum's party associates did their best to aggravate the scandal by attending him to the bar of the House and applauding his remark that he regarded the censure as "a decoration." Such procedure offends the good sense and the good judgment of the country, and we do not believe that any party advantage is secured by it, even in a district like that which Mr. Bynum is supposed to represent.

WHAT we said last week of the influence of the Protective policy on the promotion of inventions is reinforced by *Engineering*, a London technical weekly. It notes the fact that the foreign demand for American machinery has been more active of late than ever before, and that foreign manufacturers are not slow to recognize its merits. "In the case of the American loom this is especially true, for it is generally thought that, for speed and good workmanship combined, it is superior to all its foreign rivals. It is being gradually introduced in many English factories, where practical test has clearly demonstrated its uses. . . . The same is true of many other machines used in the textile industries, in which the inventive genius of the new world has suggested valuable improvements. . . . During the past twelve months the value of cotton and woolen machinery exported from Boston alone has amounted to nearly \$325,000."

This access to the markets of the world has been achieved by our inventors and manufacturers of machinery in the face of the difficulty presented by the want of means to make direct shipment of their products to any but a few ports. As a consequence a Chicago firm, which ranks as probably the largest manufacturer of mining machinery in the world, has decided to establish branch-works in England in order to avail itself of the shipping facilities possessed by its English rivals. A Canadian newspaper well says this is a disgrace to America,—"a disgrace consisting in the fact that the American Government studiously abstains from rendering any assistance whatever to its merchant marine in the way of such favor as Great Britain bestows on her shipping, and which has chiefly from this cause made her the greatest maritime power on the globe."

THE Supreme Court has rendered a decision on the most vulnerable point of the Congressional legislation for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. The last Edmunds bill provides for the legal dissolution of the corporation business organized by the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, and for the diversion of its property to the support of the schools of the Territory. When the bill was passed we expressed some doubt of this provision passing the scrutiny of the Court. But all the justices except Messrs. Fuller, Lamar, and Field unite in a decision that it is within the powers of Congress to take such action. As the charter was granted by the Territorial legislature, Congress unquestionably has the power to revoke it, as to repeal any other act of the legislature. And when once the charter has been revoked, the property held under it must go to somebody. The Court holds that Congress has the right to direct the national executive to assume possession for the benefit of the community. It even goes farther than this. It asserts that the Church corporation has not the standing of an innocent party before the law, since it is engaged in a conspiracy to maintain the practice of polygamy and has used the funds of this corporation for this unlawful end.

We are not surprised to find the three Democratic justices on the other side in this case. Indeed we should have been surprised if it had been otherwise. It shows that they have emerged from the temporary eclipse of their political principles which occurred when their friends of the Liquor trade were to be benefited by an astonishing extension of the powers of the general Government. They are now Democrats once more, for the benefit of their friends the Mormons.

As was expected, the Missouri law for the suppression of Trusts has failed to stand the scrutiny of even the State courts. It has not been overthrown because of any doubts as to the illegality of such combinations, or the power of the State to deal with them, but by its own defects of method. It requires the Attorney-General to summon before him the legal representatives of every corporation in the State, and to exact of each of them an oath to the effect that they are not partakers in combinations of the kind defined by the law, and it requires him, in case of a refusal to take this oath, to declare the corporation dissolved and its charter forfeited. This drastic mode of proceeding was too much even for the legal representatives of the State, and when the first case was brought into the courts they admitted their doubts of the validity of the action of the Secretary of the State under the law. The court decided against the constitutionality of the law on exactly the same grounds as were taken by the Kansas judge in the case of a similar provision in the Prohibitory law. An executive officer cannot exercise judicial functions, even though the legislature order him to do so. The court also refused to treat the failure to make the required oath as ground for legal proceedings against the corporation, as although the violation of the law is declared ground for forfeiture of charter, it is not so worded as to give anybody but the Secretary of State the power to act upon the refusal to make it.

In view of the immense preponderance of the legal profession in all our legislatures, it certainly is surprising that laws are passed every year and at nearly every State capital, which will not stand the most ordinary tests of their constitutionality. It is as surprising as that the wills of eminent lawyers are so often set aside after their deaths.

A FEW days ago President Harrison was invited by a Florida editor to believe that the people of that State were a "God-fearing and law-abiding" population, from whom judges and deputy marshals in the Nation's service had nothing to fear so long as they behaved themselves. The latest news from the State furnishes a commentary on the claim. Last week a man and his son set upon two Mormon elders for having "converted" two women of the family. They first tied them to a tree and flogged them unmercifully. They then loosened them and began

firing on them. The human targets ran off into a swamp as fast as possible, and have not been seen or heard of since.

At Cedar Keys they have had a "God-fearing and law-abiding" mayor, who has kept the place in terror for two years. There was no power to interfere with him until he made the mistake of threatening to shoot the collector of customs if he showed himself on the street. Then the National Government ordered a gun-boat to Cedar Keys and proceeded to attempt his arrest. He fled and the ministers of the various churches in the place were able to return to the town, where they appointed a day of general thanksgiving in the churches, which had been closed under his regime. Yet the fact that it is the National authority which has put an end to the reign of terror excites the deepest indignation. A despatch to the *Times* of New York says: "More show of force is needed here. The United States marshals are powerless to make arrests, and without the presence just now of the naval force their lives would be unsafe. Mayor Cottrell, who has bulldozed and browbeaten the inhabitants of Cedar Keys during the past two years, to say nothing of the men he has shot down in cold blood and the outrages he has perpetrated on society, is now receiving every assistance from the people hereabout in his endeavor to evade capture. . . . On several occasions information as to his whereabouts has been wrung out only at the point of the revolver. The whites have maintained a sullen silence, breaking out into imprecations before the sailors only when houses were searched. A common phrase is 'So this is a Republican form of government.' Among the few well disposed people in town no political aspect is attributed to the present state of affairs, other than that Florida, and this section in particular, needs a thorough reconstruction, which can best be effected by a force of United States troops to assist United States marshals in making arrests."

THE Prohibitionists of Iowa have been holding a conference to determine what to do in the emergency created by the anomalous decision of the Supreme Court. They have come to the parting of the ways, and one clerical member of the Conference had the boldness to suggest that the time had come for a return to the method of moral suasion for the reform of drunkards and the creation of a profounder conviction of the evils of intemperance. The suggestion was received in profound silence, and met with no support. The prevailing feeling of the conference was that the decision had only altered the situation by compelling them to treat the question as a national and not a State concern. In full view of the defeats their policy has sustained during the last five years they are satisfied that it is worth while to undertake to secure an amendment of the national constitution for the entire suppression of the liquor traffic.

Some Prohibitionists are not near so much concerned about the ill effects of the new decision as might be supposed. It is not so much the evils of the liquor traffic they deplore as the license system, which they think commits society to some kind of moral responsibility for those evils. Having sophisticated themselves into regarding the use of alcoholic drinks in any shape and degree as equally sinful with sexual impurity, they contemplate the licensing of a saloon much as most of us would regard the licensing of a house of ill-fame. When people have reached this point, further argument becomes superfluous. Free whiskey is to them better than the most restrictive and effective license. But this is not the opinion of the majority, and in Philadelphia the public owes much to the efforts of moderate Prohibitionists to have the Brooks law enforced.

THERE is enough activity among Republicans in different parts of the State to prove that the party is not entirely devoid of conscience and courage. In several counties the opposition to the corrupt plans of the Quay, Delamater, and Andrews combination is open, energetic, and effective. In McKean, Mr. Emery carried the election of delegates against Delamater, though he failed to secure his own endorsement for Congress. In York, delegates

have been chosen for General Hastings and explicitly instructed to support him. In Indiana and Butler a warm contest is in progress. On the other hand, Mr. Delamater has won in Clarion, Erie, Venango, Mercer, and Lancaster, and probably other counties which we have not noted, though it has been after a sharp contest in each case.

The earnestness of the opposition to Delamater is the one hopeful feature of the situation. For it shows that while Mr. Quay has the machinery of the party, the disbursement of Mr. Harrison's "patronage," and the alliance of the corporate influences, he has failed to whip in the whole of the Republican citizenship. It appears that there still are, as in 1882, Republicans who "will not surrender their political rights, and who maintain the exercise of their own conscience and judgment concerning public affairs." Upon these men rests now the weight of the Commonwealth. They may dwindle in numbers so as to give Mr. Quay the control he seeks, or they may weaken in resolution so as to let him grasp all he cares for. If they do their duty they will face him as courageously by their delegates in the State Convention, and by their votes at the polls in November, as they are now doing in the primary contests.

In the Republican Convention of York county, on Tuesday, two resolutions were introduced and adopted (after the report of the regular committee on resolutions), to this effect:

Resolved, That the late libelous attacks made upon the Hon. Matthew S. Quay by the *New York World*, a paper of New York city, meet with our disapprobation.

Resolved, That the great services rendered to the Republican party in the last national campaign by the Hon. M. S. Quay stamp him as the greatest political leader of his time, and merit the commendation of every Republican in the Union.

These resolutions, we undertake to say, were not welcome to all of the convention which passed them. But having been introduced, the interests of candidates who desired no party quarrel prevented opposition.

But we print them in order to call attention to the fact that they do not deny the truth of the charges brought by the *World*, (and, later, by the *Evening Post*). Why not? To say that they are "libelous attacks" does not impeach them as false. The resolution writer declared that such attacks met his "disapprobation," which might easily be. No doubt Tammany Hall could have said as much when the *New York Times* began its disclosures concerning Tweed.

Mr. Quay, it is said, is stamped "as the greatest political leader of his time." If this be true we may well cry, "God save the Commonwealth!"

In the Third Congressional district vacancy, Mr. Vaux was elected without opposition on Tuesday, the suggestion of running Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., (at present minister to Brazil), having been dropped as soon as the Democratic factional fight was composed. We have no interest in Mr. Vaux as a political force; he will vote, of course, with his party, quite as surely as Mr. Randall would have done. But the manner in which the vehement quarrel of the factions was allayed is an evidence of the sobering influence exerted on the Democrats by the prospect of the nomination of Mr. Delamater. If he should be the Republican candidate, they propose to nominate and elect ex-Governor Patterson, (which we believe they can do), and it would have been a sorry start on such a programme to have run two candidates in the Third district, and let a Republican slip in. Whether a reasonable degree of steadiness and fidelity can be restored among the Philadelphia Democrats, however, is yet to be seen; they are badly demoralized by participation in "deals" which run across party lines. As in the days of the old "Mysterious Pilgrims" club, corruption is the real tie which binds some men together, no matter what party they profess to belong to.

MR. CLARK, the energetic Secretary of the Manufacturers' Club, and editor of the *Textile Record*, is making a most worthy effort to draw public attention to the need of maintaining and developing the canals,—instead of sacrificing them, with their great availability as cheap transporters, to the dividend account of the railroads. At Norristown, on Tuesday evening, in an address before the Board of Trade, Mr. Clark urged the policy of having the canal of the Schuylkill Valley acquired and held by the State, for public use, as the canals of New York are held, and he presented an impressive array of facts in that behalf, not the least remarkable being that since the Schuylkill canal passed into the control of the Reading Railroad Co., and became practically unused, the freight on a ton of coal between the mines and Philadelphia has risen from 90 cents to \$1.70. In France the Government has for years steadily pursued the policy of canal development, with the result that in the period from 1880 to 1887 the transportation by canal has increased 60 per cent., while that by railroad fell off 13 per cent.

In urging his plan Mr. Clark confessed his apprehension that the Legislature would prefer to act as usual according to the wishes of the railroad corporations, a view which Colonel Bean, a member of the House from Montgomery, controverted, saying that he thought the Legislature very free from the influences Mr. Clark had described. Colonel Bean's optimistic temperament does more than justice, we fear, to "the Hill." When the presiding officers of the two houses are designated by "dominant leaders," and their lists of committees are supervised and revised by the same, the operation of the corporate influences is none the less effective that it is so little disclosed. If Colonel Bean believes the Legislature a free and independent body, let him try to get a measure through in the interest of the public, as against the corporations, and then count the difficulties he encounters. A candid report on the subject would be very interesting.

AND now the British Parliament has to face the question of the effective restraint and limitation of the traffic in intoxicants which brought in so large a revenue last year. The burning question is that of "vested rights." In England competition is the doctrine of the economists, but *status* is the actual condition of industrial society, with the exception of the wage-workers. Everybody takes it for granted that his business is assured to him by custom, even though it be no better than a beat on which to beg. The Tories of course are especially interested in maintaining this state of affairs, as it is intimately associated with the privileges and possessions of the upper classes, and as it in a general way coincides with the Conservative way of looking at things. And Englishmen generally have a feeling about the rights of those who are actually in possession of any means of livelihood, which is not found in either America or the colonies. Mr. Gladstone, some ten years back, criticised the plans of the Temperance party as not taking any account of the vested rights of the publicans. Mr. Bright opposed them on much the same grounds, and suggested a plan for the reduction of the number of public houses by closing the worst, which implied the most tender regard for vested rights. He would hand over to the local authorities the income from licenses, and would empower them to buy out and close all the public houses they thought not required by the legitimate demand for intoxicants. This he believed would put them on their good behavior, as the worst places would be the first to fall under this compulsory though compensated expropriation. And he would vest in the same authorities the right to refuse new licenses. This policy might be pushed to the extreme of closing all the places where liquors are sold, but ordinarily it would not be worked in that way.

The bill brought in by the Tory Government to regulate licenses appears to have been drafted according to Mr. Bright's suggestion. It undoubtedly will pass, although it is attacked by both the Liberals generally and by the Temperance people in particular. They object to the principle of compensation in the case of

a business which does so much harm as to amount to a social nuisance, and Mr. Gladstone has now thrown over his tenderness as to vested rights. He appeals to a decision from the bench to the effect that the publicans have no right to compensation, and he objects to the diversion of money from the ordinary uses of local government to buy them out. This declaration of his sympathy with the Temperance people will make the publicans and their friends the Tories all the more eager for immediate action, as the means of stopping more radical legislation after the Liberals come back to power.

WHEN the Congo Convention was drafted and signed, the principle of absolute freedom of trade was engrafted upon it, probably as a bit of sentiment on the part of some, and of business on that of others of the signatory powers. But the arrangement has not worked. It has left the Congo region open to the dealers in intoxicating spirits, as there is no custom-house system to restrain them, and thus has made the region consecrated to the civilization of the people of Africa a centre of demoralization. Besides this it has left the Congo government without any settled revenue, and the private income of the King of the Belgians has been absorbed in keeping it going. It is now proposed to establish a custom-house system, and to levy duties on all imports to pay expenses. At the same time there is a demand that the importation of spirits of any kind be forbidden.

Some of the despatches represent the United States as standing in the way of this alteration. This is not possible, as our government is not a party to the Convention of Berlin, which our minister by direction from Washington declined to sign. A special committee appointed by the last Presbyterian General Assembly reports to this one that they had pressed the abominableness of the Congo liquor traffic on the authorities at Washington, but found them unable to take any action in the matter, except by proposing that some of the signatory powers should take the initiative. This they promised to do. In fact we have no national responsibility for what goes on in the Congo region. We cannot forbid individuals to send whiskey or rum to any foreign point. Congress has no power to enact such a law as that. It rests with others to exclude it from the ports of Africa, over which we have no authority. And we have just as little power to interfere with any Tariff in that region, as with that of Norway or France. This a case where other nations must be held to account.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

THE rapid rise of the market, and the apprehensions felt by the more conservative operators that a sudden reaction might follow, were referred to last week. It is an ever present danger after a large advance, because the bears become very bold when prices are high and the market is full of what are known as "stop orders," that is, orders to sell stocks if the price reaches a certain figure named. A sudden raid on a prominent stock, breaking it down several points, is liable to shake the whole market, and as stop orders are reached in various stocks an indiscriminate selling ensues and pandemonium reigns in the Stock Exchange for a time. The bears made such a raid the past week, selecting sugar stock as the object of their attack. This stock, having been abnormally depressed some time ago, and then lying dormant for a while about 62, began to rise again at the close of last month, and its upward progress since has been unusually rapid. The rise started in good earnest after the McKinley Tariff bill was reported, and it was found that raw sugars were to be admitted free while the refiners were protected by a duty which most of the Eastern men said was ample for their needs so long as the raw material was on the free list. The price of the stock having risen above 90, and the Trust having gained an important victory in the State courts here, upon which many people who had paper profits took advantage to realize them, the great bear leader, Mr. Cammack, considered the moment opportune for one of his characteristic raids, and he made it in the most approved style. He selected the last half hour of business for the movement, and rather catching the bull leaders off their guard, he started a tremendous selling, and broke the price from 93 to 90, the stock closing with a slight rally to 90½ bid. The fight was renewed Thursday morning with extreme vigor,

but the supporters of the stock held it against all attacks, and the bears were finally defeated.

The effect of the bear movement was to weaken the general market, and a decline in nearly all the leading stocks resulted. This is a common incident of every great movement. In times when the main tendency is downward, there will be quick reactions, coming from an oversold condition of the market, when prices will rush upward with extreme rapidity. When the force is exhausted, the downward movement is resumed and prices go lower than before. At this time the tendency of the main current of speculation is upward, but it will be interrupted from time to time by bear raids following a too rapid rise or large selling to realize profits.

The rise in Atchison stock was more surprising than that in Sugar, because it is certainly a long way from a dividend, and the property has only recently narrowly escaped from going into bankruptcy. The speculation in this stock carried it over 50, but there it came to a halt and fell back. The announcement that the company had acquired the San Francisco road failed to renew the upward movement. The value of the acquisition to the Atchison is that it gives it a St. Louis line, which it has never had; and it also removes an obstacle to ultimate combination of the Southwestern roads. So long as the St. Louis and San Francisco road stood between the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, there was danger of trouble, for one or the other was bound to get it at last. The Atchison has it, and the way to agreement is cleared to that extent. It must be confessed, however, that the aspect of things in that section is not very peaceful at present. President Manvel of Atchison is threatening Mr. Gould, and the latter is not the sort of person who usually yields to that kind of diplomacy. Mr. Manvel may claim that while Atchison's earnings increase as they are doing now, the road finds warfare profitable. They are certainly picking up at a remarkable rate, both gross and net.

Meantime the granger roads continue their passenger rate fight, and yet report big earnings. They have ordered freight rates restored to the regular schedule, from which they had been surreptitiously cut,—a fact which does not reflect much credit on the Inter-State Commission. It was to put an end to such cutting that the law was passed and the Commission created. The Commissioners may plead, perhaps, that they can only take cognizance of special complaints. If no complaint is made they are not called upon to act. Permanent peace among these western roads cannot be expected until the ownership becomes more concentrated than it now is. It was by concentration of ownership that the trunk lines were brought into harmonious relations after years of disastrous warfare, and it will be the same with the western roads. It has been more than once asserted in this article that the first great movement to this end must be the concentration of control in practically one Board of Directors of the St. Paul and Northwest systems.

The Villard stocks, and the coalers had their rise with the general market, and a pool in O. T. handled that stock with much skill, in fact they may be said to be still handling it. They evidently sold a good deal when they got it up to 49, but they expect to put it pretty near 60 later on. Mr. Villard is engaged in getting his Wisconsin Central acquisition into shape, and has just completed his Chicago Terminal Company which holds the terminals which the Northern Pacific will use in that city, gaining entrance over the Wisconsin Central. The Gould stocks show that Mr. Gould is still cold, as it is expressed, toward the market. There is no bull animation in them, and people who have seen him lately say he seems much dissatisfied about something. He still complains much of the Union Pacific-Northwest Alliance, which practically makes the Union Pacific a Vanderbilt road,—another step, it may be said, in the progress of concentration west of Chicago.

The Richmond Terminal people are making progress in getting their rather extended system into more compact shape, and also straightening it out financially. The scheme brought out this week is claimed to make a considerable improvement in the company's financial condition, and 40 for the stock is talked of.

The gas stocks have fluctuated. Some complaint has been made about the way Chicago gas has lately been handled in the market. There is no doubt about the value of the property, and as a 4 per cent. stock, now it is worth 75; but the Messrs. Wormser are charged with having "scalped" the stock since its rise to 65, and thereby kept it dull and lower. This firm is known to be carrying a large amount of stock for Philadelphia holders, the same as they carried Reading. They were charged with "scalping" Reading while carrying it for the pool, and now it is asserted they are doing this with Chicago gas. The Wormsers deny the charge emphatically. They say they individually hold a big block of the stock, and that they do not intend to sell it under par, and they make their money by buying good things when they are low and holding them as investors. They are very bul-

lish also on cotton oil, and indeed on all the industrial stocks, asserting that the "big money" is to be made in them in the future.

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

THE passage of the Tariff bill through the House is an event which marks and defines the situation. For seven years the House has not legislated on economic subjects, except by futile and abortive measures which it was well known could not pass the Senate. The action now has the vitality of a measure to which the Senate is already committed and which the President will sign.

More than this, the prompt enactment of the bill is proof of the consistent and steady attachment of the majority to the programme announced at Chicago. It is a proof, too, of statesmanlike ability and purpose. It commits the Republican organization definitely and positively to a policy of forward movement. Such clauses as that in regard to sugar are not mere patching and tinkering; they signify a definite and lucid policy of dealing with the sources of revenue on economic principles.

Regarding this vote of the House as both a mile-stone of progress achieved, and a guide-board of future movement, the country will look now to the Senate for action as prompt as the methods of that body will permit. It was one of the expectations of the minority in the House that their strength would so nearly reach that of the majority that they would be substantially able to prevent legislation. That expectation was destroyed by the vigorous and justifiable measures of the Speaker, who slew obstruction, and made legislation possible. It may now be the reserved hope of the Free Trade minority that under the easy and courteous rules of the Senate they can so impede action as to make the Tariff bill's passage uncertain, and certainly to estop other measures of importance. Such a reserved hope is not unlikely to be entertained. It may be expected to show itself in the Senate, when the Tariff bill comes forward.

It is therefore to the Senate that attention will now be turned. That body has a much larger majority, relatively, committed to the Chicago platform, than the House has. It marked for itself, by its Tariff bill of 1888, the policy which it would pursue, and the McKinley bill comes to it now as a generally fair and consistent reflection of that policy. The Senate therefore owes to the country a prompt and fair disposition of the question. Some of the imperfections in the bill which the House has sent up need attention, of course, and it may be that there are other objectionable features besides those which were fixed in it at the last moment by the union of a few Republicans with the Democrats. But in the main, as has been said, the Senate receives in this measure a fair copy of its own bill of 1888, and it could not therefore either reject or emasculate it with honor to itself or justice to the country. The Republican members of that body may be embarrassed on some questions,—silver, for example,—but on this they have a plain course open before them, and they should show that they are able to go forward as resolutely as the House has done. The opposition to the measure on the part of the importing interests will be continued of course, and will probably increase in vehemence as the possibility of influencing the result decreases, but we are not now legislating for the benefit of importations. It needs, simply, to keep a cool head and a firm front, and pass the bill.

THE ASSEMBLY AT SARATOGA.

THE debates in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga show quite sufficiently that the Church there represented is not going to abandon its traditional deliberation of movement, in the matter of revising the Westminster Confession. The vote in the local Presbyteries was only a preliminary skirmish, in which the conservative party sustained a defeat. But now that the Assembly meets, with a decided preponderance of Revisionists in it, and places a fair-minded man of its own party in the chair, it is seen that even the method of further procedure is not ascertained. The special committee appointed by the last Assembly to determine that point brought in a report which proposes to send this

question of procedure down to the Presbyteries for their action, before anything is done on Revision itself.

The report of this committee, which had a majority of Revisionists, was a surprise; and radical revisionists like Mr. Henry Day of New York and equally radical opponents of Revision like President Patton of Princeton, united in opposing it. The great objection to it is that it abolishes the power of the General Assembly to pass upon such questions, and transfers everything to the Presbyteries. The Assembly is to propose amendments to the Presbyteries, and then to record their decision when two-thirds of them approve any changes in the Confession of Faith, or when more than half of them approve changes in the Form of Government.

There always have been two parties in the Church as to the relative power of the Assembly and of the Presbyteries. The Old School party, in the division of 1837, emphasized the power of the Assembly, while the New School men declared it had exceeded its powers. When the Old School Assembly, after the War, used the same assumption of powers to discipline the Synods of the Border States, whose sympathy was with the South, then many of the Old School men went over to the New School view, and this actually facilitated the reunion of 1869. So the Committee managed to reopen old sores by their report, and to start a line of cleavage which has existed for generations past.

Their plan would convert the Presbyterian Church into a Presbyterial Church, which is just what many of the opponents of Revision have been arguing for in the recent debate. It would place the power of governmental control in local bodies of varying size, importance, and intelligence; and it would leave the Assembly little more than an annual mass-meeting for a comparison of views and the registering of presbyterial decisions. In fact the Assembly represents the weight of numbers, of learning, and of social force, as the Presbyteries do not. Under any arrangement which puts the control into their hands, the Presbytery of Knox in Georgia, consisting of nine ministers and fourteen churches, ranks as exactly equal with that of New York with one hundred and sixty-five ministers. In truth the Presbytery is an arbitrary unit, arranged with reference to convenience of meeting for the despatch of business; and while the fifty-four churches of New York city are all in one Presbytery, which has but one vote, although it has 22,500 communicant members, the seventy churches located below Montgomery Avenue in our city are in two presbyteries which have two votes for 39,200 communicants. And the proposal to unite the two has been rejected recently on the ground that it would reduce the presbyterial vote against Revision.

Even more extraordinary was the proposal to require a two-thirds presbyterial vote for any alteration of the Confession of Faith. It is beyond a doubt that such a vote can be obtained for any such revision as the recent debate indicated. But it is equally clear, as the Chairman of the Committee himself demonstrated, that a demand for a two-thirds vote is without a precedent or warrant in the history of the Church. A closer study of the famous "adopting act" of 1789 shows that the Synod in creating the Assembly did not adopt the Confession of Faith at all. It assumed it as already adopted by the act of 1729. It did adopt the new Form of Government which brought the General Assembly into existence instead of the Synod, as the supreme judicature of the Church. The Synod has altered the Confession without requiring any such consent of two-thirds of the Presbyteries. The Assembly since its constitution has altered the Confession, without paying any attention to the two-thirds clause. It is the report of this committee, controlled by the party of Revision, which ties the hands of the majority for the first time, and forbids the Presbyterian Church to alter its public declarations on points of doctrine until the change of conviction has secured what is practically an overwhelming majority in favor of alteration.

The report has only delayed matters, but delay is not a misfortune. The longer Revision is under discussion, the more radical will be the final action. There is a small party of compromise represented by Dr. Dickey of our city, and now endorsed by *The Presbyterian*, which wishes it to stop with a declaratory statement on the points on which the Confession has been criticised. They would leave the document intact, but would put to it an appendix which would relieve the distress of some consciences among those who have signed it. But the more vigorous proposal to set aside the logical and wire-drawn Confession of Westminster theology, as unfitted by its very method to the needs of the Church, and to substitute a shorter and less abstract Confession of Faith, finds increasing adherents. Dr. McCosh is very outspoken in favor of this course. Dr. Briggs suggests to let each party have its own committee, one for a revision of the old Confession and the other for a new Confession, and see what each will make of it. This is not practical, but it is not unlikely that the Committee of Revision will find it useless to "put a new piece of cloth on an old garment," and will finally report for a new Confession.

HOW THE COLLEGES TREAT POLITICAL ECONOMY.

SOME gentlemen, themselves college graduates, desirous to learn the relation of the higher instruction of the country to the practical economics of the day, have caused an extensive inquiry to be set on foot among the universities and colleges of the United States. The results of the correspondence are now just becoming sufficiently definite for comment.

It was thought best frankly and directly to address the presidents of these institutions, and so letters were mailed to about 250 of them, from Maine to California, from whom 107 replies have been received, embracing the principal institutions of the country. Perhaps a half-dozen of our largest institutions were not addressed; in two instances this was the case because the Chair of Economics was known to be vacant, and in the others because the predilections of the teachers were well known from the part they have taken in the public discussions of practical politics.

The answers divide themselves into three obvious classes. There were only twelve instances in which declaration was made outright for Free Trade, and in this group occurred the only discourteous letter of the whole correspondence. That, it should be said, came from an insignificant college (in Iowa), but there is some reason for congratulation that, among the avowed adherents of a school accustomed to regard its opponents as the victims of avarice, imbecility, or insanity, there should be so little *mauvais gout* expressed.

The second class comprises those who pronounced with little reservation for Protection, and it numbers 34, or about one-third of the whole. Among them were two Eastern institutions bearing the names of their respective States, and three others which would be cheerfully reckoned among our most influential colleges. This class seems to be superior to the Free Trade group in the patronage its constituents enjoy, their standards of scholarship, and their location with respect to centres of population. With the single exception of Williams College, the other letters favorable to free-trade came from small interior institutions chiefly in the South and West, but the group ought to be strengthened by one State University in the West, and one of our largest Eastern colleges, in which the professors have openly committed themselves to that side.

Most important, as might be expected, is the third class, which might be called neutral,—although perhaps the term most frequently used by its constituents was “impartial.” It embraces by far the larger part of the best colleges, and there was a notable uniformity of expression in the statements made. It is probably as exact a rendering of it as can be made, to say that they regarded economics as a far-reaching science, embracing government, civic, industrial, and social problems, as well as exchange, money functions, etc., and of this vast field questions of Free Trade and Protection were but an insignificant part. These, when they were reached in course, were presented with the arguments of each side fairly stated. But the province of an institution of learning, they claim, is to teach principles, leaving the practical applications of them to the intelligence of the pupil when he finds occasion to make them. In a few instances, where the correspondence involved personal acquaintance, which in fact was chiefly among those who had been trained at Johns Hopkins University, the professors wrote with more detail, and, as two of them expressed themselves, the question of Protection was one purely of expediency in practical politics, and had as good a scientific basis as Free Trade, as both were applications of the same principles to different conditions. Another professor wrote that he believed in Free Trade as an ideal, but it could not be realized while the industrial and social conditions of nations were so various as they now are. Of course, this sort of statement discloses nothing as to the political affiliations of the professors, and the correspondence was not expected to reveal that. It would have been stupid indeed to have gone on such an inquest among institutions dedicated to truth-seeking, and bound in honor to guard themselves against mere partisanship of any sort.

It ought to be said for the group of institutions classed here as unreservedly favorable to Protection, that the larger and better part of them also claim to present both sides impartially, and to regard questions of international commerce as incidental; one of them wishing provision might be made for educating promising young men thoroughly in the German universities to return as teachers of economics in America. The ground on which this group was made is that the professors definitely stated their personal conviction that Protection is scientific, and in some form expedient for America. In no instance was a correspondent asked to,—in none did his reply,—commit himself to any particular tariff or party, and from all that shows upon the returns a professor who avowed his friendliness to Protection might, equally with one who claimed neutrality, in any particular case, uphold a reduction of customs duties or an enlargement of the free list of importations.

“What then,” it may be asked, “was the aim or use of the

inquiry here described?” Simply to learn what hold Cobdenism pure and simple had upon our institutions of learning. Cobdenism is a faith. Like all faiths it regards every sort of dissent as heresy, to be met with obloquy or contempt. Like all faiths it has a creed assuming a philosophical basis, and the dogmas of this one are that wealth is objective, portable, or exchangeable in some concrete form, that universal free competition alone is scientific and righteous, and that cheapness is the true test of industrial civilization. It has been forced out of all relations to the general subject of economics and been taught as the criterion of orthodoxy, the supreme condition of human welfare. This is not exaggeration, for Cobden not only held Free Trade to be the sound basis of industrial eminence for all workers, but a gospel of peace between men and nations. It has been currently supposed that this school had as powerful a hold upon the American as upon the British mind, dominating our principal institutions of liberal education, as it still does an influential part of our journalism. A wide impression exists to-day that the thinkers and students of the land are Free Traders and only manufacturers and the illiterates are weak-minded Protectionists.

Now the investigation here recorded shows that the dominion of this English school of economy has perceptibly receded and is still receding. German writers are taking its place, and the historical inductive school is coming into prominence. Mr. Gladstone was quite right in telling the Cobden Club recently, that Free Traders had been losing ground for the last twenty-five years and that our “great republic,” which once made a kind of qualified progress in their direction, had become “actually retrogressive.” This retrogression has seized our universities and colleges and is advancing in that circle. They are gradually but surely shifting from the grounds of pure English orthodoxy, which so many of them seemed to hold a few years ago, to a larger and more historical position, and if the process goes on unchecked a dozen years more, a Cobdenite will then be laughed at in scholastic company as an old fogey, just as for a time Protectionists have been thought in like company to be weak-minded. The particulars of tariff duties will not be settled there, but in legislative circles where they belong, but the brain of the country more and more sets towards the affirmation that such questions are simply those of legitimate and practical expediency for each country to settle according to its changing relations and conditions. To have this haven of thought in view is a great advance in America.

Of all the letters received in the course of this inquiry there were not a dozen in which the statement was not made that the professors or presidents would welcome the presentation of economical views on either side, provided they were made by men of character and ability. The exceptions were chiefly from universities supported by States. Even most of the institutions now advocating Free Trade would be glad to hear Protectionist views. Some of the reports from the South were unexpectedly free from dogmatism and party bias.

As for text books, while in the stronger universities there was no adherence to any particular work, by far the larger number recommended Walker for student-use, and he scarcely discusses the issue of Protection, while his leaning is towards historical methods. Chapin's *Wayland* comes next in circulation. Thompson is first among Protectionist teachers. But Carey and Bowen still maintain a limited usefulness.

It remains to observe, what indeed ought always to be looked for in educational institutions, that the respondents in this inquiry were almost invariably prompt, candid, courteous, and generous-spirited. They seemed to recognize that academic life should not be cloistered, and that its thought was intimately connected with the actual movement of society. In other words they generally received with cordiality the proposal to let currents from outside flow within their halls, asking only that they be brought thither by conduits worthy of respect.

D. O. KELLOGG.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A LETTER which Mr. Joseph Wharton had occasion to write to the *Nation*, of New York, a short time ago, is so full of information on the subject of nickel ores, and the Tariff duties affecting them, that we reprint it in full elsewhere. The manner in which Mr. Wharton has been misrepresented in regard to his nickel industry would be ludicrous if it were not also unjust and exasperating, but the manner as well as the matter of his present letter will probably be regarded as doing full justice to the subject. It is proper to note that the *Nation* briefly but adequately apologizes to Mr. Wharton for the misrepresentations of fact which drew out this letter, and it is to be hoped that it will not again be victimized by correspondents, (probably some of those rare birds, the Pennsylvania Free Traders), who are so zealous to attack Mr. Wharton, and so ignorant or careless of the truth.

MR. OWEN WISTER's essay on Henrik Ibsen, read before the Contemporary Club on Tuesday evening, was a thoroughly digested and well-considered paper. The main conclusion arrived at was in precise accord with the best current critical opinion regarding Ibsen, namely, that his fame, if it is to be permanent, will rest upon his poetical work, inspired by imagination and feeling, rather than upon the prose dramas whose basis is psychological and whose object is the inculcation of certain philosophical theories of the author. This conclusion, we think, is the only one which a careful and judicial student of Ibsen can reach. Much has been said about the great suggestiveness and powerful motives of the prose dramas, and it is undeniable that they do set one thinking; they ask questions which it is impossible to answer off-hand, and which therefore stimulate wholesome inquiry; but Ibsen must necessarily be judged as an artist, and it may well be questioned whether the analytical methods of scientific research can be applied to subjects embodied in the forms of art. Mr. Wister only touched lightly upon what we conceive to be the main purpose of the prose drama,—namely, an exposition of the laws of heredity. Aside from "Ghosts" and "A Doll's House," wherein this purpose is too clear to be overlooked, we find running through the entire series the problem of hereditary tendency, moral and physical. It is in "Rosmersholm," in "The Pillars of Society," in "An Enemy of the People," and however widely the action may occasionally turn aside, the story always comes back to its central theme.

DR. ALLEN, who followed Mr. Wister, dwelt with more stress upon the problems of heredity as presented by Ibsen, and Mr. Mitchell pointed out some very interesting parallelisms tending to support Mr. Wister's views. That there were not more speakers desirous of contributing to the discussion is due, no doubt, to the fact that people have not yet made up their minds about the matter. Either Ibsen is entirely superficial, or he is a great seer; unless we are prepared to brush him aside altogether we must study him deeply and strive to answer his rather startling questions, for they bear upon the daily life and destiny of civilized humanity. Meanwhile we are privileged to criticise his methods, and to adhere to the general principle that art is selective, and that what is scientifically valuable may be artistically false.

THE formation of the American School-Book Company is a movement the outcome of which will be watched with interest. Heretofore the competition among publishers of text-books has been both keen and costly, and the efforts to have certain publications introduced into schools have not always been entirely creditable. It is claimed, and with much show of reason, that a combination of leading publishers, instead of producing a monopoly to increase cost, will enable a reduction in cost and increased profits at the same time, owing to the fact that the enormous expenses of former competitive efforts will be avoided. The new concern has purchased the school-book publications of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., and Ivison, Blakeman & Co., of New York; and of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati; and as this by no means exhausts the list of American houses, there will still be sufficient competition to prevent the dangers of monopoly, even if any should exist.

WHATEVER is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and though the connoisseur may harbor a wholesome contempt for the music of the dance, he must admit the excellence of technique wherever he finds it. Certainly no one in Philadelphia has heard such waltzes as those given by the orchestra of Herr Edouard Strauss at the Academy this week.

As a conductor Herr Strauss is remarkable; the precision of his beat is so fine as to attract attention even from persons not themselves musicians. He seems to impart an enthusiasm to his men not unlike that of a cavalry officer in a charge, and the discipline of his band renders the analogy yet closer. In such attractive numbers as the song by Reinecke, and a *potpourri* from "Carmen," one appreciates the delicacy and nice balance which do so much to bring the organization up to a point of execution near perfection.

THE public is not especially interested in the personal quarrels of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, but now that the breach between them seems to have become impassable, it is interesting to note the probable results in the way of new combinations. It has been evident for some time that Mr. Gilbert was writing himself out, and since the production of "The Mikado," the peculiar flavor of his wit has begun to stale, and he has repeated himself continually. A partnership with Mr. Cellier, who is a musician of much originality of invention, may start him on a new line and introduce his talent to fresh themes. As for Sir Arthur Sullivan, he is reasonably sure to make a hit with any competent librettist with whom

he may collaborate. Mr. Sims can probably meet the necessities of the case acceptably. Certainly he cannot do anything worse than "Ruddygore," and it is to be hoped that he may be able to do something better than "The Gondoliers."

A GLANCE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, May 4.

LAST year there was much talk about an unusually dark winter being the cause of an unusually poor Academy; this year, the influenza is held responsible. The shortcomings of the show, which cannot but be recognized, are ascribed to anything save their real cause,—the limitations of Academicians and Associates, and the eccentricities of the Hanging Committee. It is not worth while, however, to dwell upon the uninteresting character of the exhibition as a whole, this being, nowadays, accepted as a matter of course. Far more profitable is it to point out its few redeeming features.

One of these is the smaller number of Academical atrocities on the line. Academicians seem to be paying some slight heed to the loud voice of protest raised against them, and such incompetent and mediocre painters as Faed, Frith, Sant, Horsley—to mention no others—occupy comparatively small space, though the show would be benefited if they were absent altogether. On the other hand, it must be admitted that several of the Associates seem to be working hard to attain that level of incompetency or mediocrity, which at one time seemed indispensable to a full-fledged Academician.

Another cheerful sign,—at the Academy one is thankful for any little sign of grace,—is the somewhat higher average reached. While there are fewer large and important pictures than usual, there is more genuine, honest effort manifested in the couple of thousand works hung; but of the great majority of these it would be more than useless here to speak at any length.

Among the few Academicians for whom one always looks, because their painting, whatever qualities it may lack, has style and distinction, Sir Frederick Leighton this year is the most prominent. He sends three of his careful, scholarly canvases, remarkable for powerful draughtsmanship and fine decorative feeling, but also for that curious waxiness of effect which mars all his work. The finest of the three is a beautiful study of the nude, which he calls "The Bath of Psyche." Against a very rich purple curtain for background, the graceful, refined figure stands out in strong relief, and the whole scheme of color—the arrangement of white and purple and gold—is very charming. I am glad to see that it has been purchased for the Chantrey Bequest, so that after it leaves the Academy it will remain permanently on exhibition at South Kensington. Mr. Alma-Tadema's picture is very small. "The Fingedarinn" is the title; it is the usual classical study of marble and women in beautiful flowing drapery; in the foreground stands the principal figure, being dressed by an almost nude slave after her bath, and there is exquisite work in her rich mauve robes with their marvelous embroidered front. Mr. Orchardson, for the first time for several years, fails to give us his large, golden-hued drawing-room. Though he has three pictures, they are none of special importance. One, a portrait, is scarcely up to his usual high standard; the second, called "On the North Foreland," his Diploma picture, by which he will be represented in the permanent exhibition of Academical work, is strangely uncharacteristic of him in subject as well as style. It shows a girl, with both arms uplifted to hold on her hat, standing in the strong breeze that blows from the sea over the high downs, and is without any of his usual color. In the third, he has painted the portraits of a family group in a small sitting-room, and the result, however true to his sitters, is scarcely pleasing.

Of the other Academicians, there is little of anything to be said. Millais, in a portrait of Mr. Gladstone and his little grandson, has sunk to a still lower level. Mr. Frank Dicksee has the distinction of contributing one of the only two big canvases in the show; but though he occupies the chief place of honor, and though the popularity of his "Redemption of Tannhäuser" is shown by the fact that it was sold for over ten thousand dollars before the exhibition opened, it appeals but slightly to artists. He is less a painter than a story-teller who happens to tell his story in paint rather than in print. Mr. Burne-Jones sends nothing, contenting himself with an exhibition of his own on Bond street.

Among outsiders, Mr. Sargent is the most notable portrait painter. He has two portraits, one striking above all for its fine color; the other interesting chiefly because it is painted out-of-doors and is full of atmosphere; the portrait itself is, it must be confessed, somewhat harsh and repellent despite, or rather perhaps because of, its cleverness; the lady, in a short gray dress, deep fur cape, and soft felt tennis hat, stands apparently in her garden, an old, ivy-grown red brick house in the background, but

the expression of her face is curiously ill-tempered, and she clutches with both hands at her cape in a manner which may be extremely characteristic, but is very suggestive of a bad temper. But whatever fault one may find with Mr. Sargent's work, one always recognizes it as that of a master. Jan Van Beers shows a very clever little portrait of Rochefort. And Mr. W. T. Dannat comes very much to the fore with his large and striking "Study in Red," already exhibited, if I be not mistaken, in the *Salon*. It is a very clever study of a tall woman, gracefully posed, in a red velvet gown, with thin red drapery hanging from the left shoulder and the right hand in which she holds a little mirror; she has a coral comb and a pink rose in her hair; behind her hangs a red curtain, and in one corner is a red vase of tall, red poppies; it is a little brutal in treatment, perhaps, but the arrangement of reds is well managed, and compared to the work that hangs around it, the picture seems not without distinction.

Mr. Stanhope Forbes shows what on the whole must be considered the best figure subject. He is the leader of that little group of artists who have colonized a fishing village on the Cornish Coast and are known as the Newlynites, and he is essentially a realist. He paints only what he sees and knows in the life around him. His "Health of the Bride" last year was one of the most talked about pictures in the Academy; his "By Order of the Court" this year marks in many ways an improvement. It represents an auction in a simple cottage interior, and every face is carefully studied, every detail delightfully rendered with great simplicity and directness. But it is almost too sombre in tone. Chevallier Taylor, another of the same school, is also well represented by a quiet interior, in which a child lies dying, while her mother holds her up in her arms to receive the last blessing of the priest, who stands, with the crucifix upraised, at the foot of the bed; it is restrained in sentiment and very nice in feeling and in its cool whites and grays. Horace and Melton Fisher, two men who paint Italian subjects realistically, and give us genuine peasants instead of studio draped models, make a good showing. Mr. Logsdail can hardly be said to have scored a success with a clever but almost vulgar Lord Mayor's Show, a picture, however, which as a historical record will grow with the years in value. Mr. Albert Moore has a decorative arrangement of nude female figures in which in their slight draperies and in their couches and surroundings he has worked out a characteristic scheme of yellow. It is interesting to see Mr. Abbey's first oil picture—"May-Day Morning"—and Mr. Frank Millet contributes one of his pleasant 18th Century studies.

While there are many fine landscapes, none are so notable as those to be seen at the Grosvenor. Mr. Alfred Parsons is very delightful in his "Bend of the Avon," with the soft blue hillside beyond the quiet river. Mr. Buxton Knight and Mr. Alfred East are both rapidly rising to the first rank among landscape painters. And Mr. David Murray, who has a tendency to drop into prettiness, and is usually too fussy and elaborate in his detail, has at the Academy one or two canvases more broadly painted than anything he has yet done. The blue seas of Mr. Henry Moore, and the beautiful green waters under luminous skies of Mr. Adrian Stokes, (another Newlynite) are conspicuous among the marines.

If I mention an idyllic "Piping Fishers Bay," and a large, strong study of a "Lioness with her Cubs," by Mr. John M. Swan, the painter who sprang into notoriety last year with his picture of "The Prodigal Son," I think I have completed the list of the best paintings at the Academy.

I have not space to speak in detail of the sculpture, which is unusually good. Mr. Onslow Ford's huge and fine statue of Gordon on his camel holds a conspicuous place both for its size and excellence. Mr. Thornycroft has some charming little portraits in bas-relief; Mr. Harry Bates, a graceful Pandora and a beautiful design in bas-relief for an altar; and I see that Mr. Donoghue has sent over his vigorous young Sophocles.

REVIEWS.

STUDIES IN HEGEL'S PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION. With a Chapter on Christian Unity in America. By J. MacBride Sterrett, D. D., Professor of Ethics and Apologetics in the Seabury Divinity School. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WORLD-ENERGY AND ITS SELF-CONSERVATION. By William M. Bryant. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

THESE two books illustrate the wonderful adaptability of the Hegelian philosophy to the needs of the most different modes of thought. As is well known, the cholera hardly had carried off the founder of the school, when it broke up into opposing factions, ranging from the Lutheran orthodoxy of Goeschel and Marheineke to the radicalism of Strauss and Feuerbach, with Rosenkranz occupying the centre of the line and sustaining the buffets of both the other parties. So in the revival of Hegelianism in Great

Britain and America, we have positive Christian thinkers like Caird, Stirling, and Palmer, and thinkers we cannot so describe such as Prof. Greene (the hero of "Robert Elsmere,") and Mr. Bryant, constituting the right and left wing of Anglo-Saxon Hegelianism.

Especially noticeable is the hold this philosophy has taken on the scholars of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Drs. Sterrett, Elmendorf, and Kedney are all professors in Church schools of the higher education; Dr. Mulford was so while he lived; and we understand that these four by no means exhaust the list of Episcopal Hegelians. This is the more notable, as it is only recently that any special interest in philosophy characterized the scholarship of this denomination.

Prof. Sterrett repudiates the name Hegelian in any sense that would imply an uncritical adherence to the great thinker's deliverances and doctrines. In that sense he finds none among those who are given the name in either Great Britain or America. But he sees in Hegel the thinker who has covered the field of speculation most amply and satisfactorily, and whose method is best worthy of confidence. He has been drawn to him purely by his interest in the science of theology, and Hegel, like Plato in ancient philosophy, is always and everywhere a theologian in the purest sense of the term. God is the starting-point and the goal of all his thinking. Dr. Sterrett rejects the charge of Pantheism which has been brought against him even by appreciative critics like Prof. Flint, and claims that it is the "right wing" of his school which has best understood his system, in finding in it the speculative correspondent to the concrete experience of the Christian believer. And he gives entire confidence to Hegel's own definition of his own position, in declaring Christianity the absolute religion, regarding the advent of Christ the turning-point in the world's spiritual history, and accepting the historically sanctioned dogmas of the Christian Church as truths of profound philosophic content.

Prof. Wm. T. Harris has said that no other work is better worthy of translation into English than Hegel's "*Philosophie der Religion*." Prof. Sterrett has not attempted a translation, but an analysis, with a lively running commentary, which applies the principles of the work to present conditions and controversies. It is not one of the books which Hegel himself published, nor had he even prepared any part of it for the press, as in the case of his "*Philosophie der Geschichte*." Nothing was found among his papers except an outline, mostly in catch-words, prepared for the first series of his lectures on the subject. Marheineke compiled the work as it stands in his collected works from the notes of several of his students. It thus lacks the excellence of style which it might have had, but it no doubt represents with faithfulness the thought of its author. Like all his treatises, it treats the subject genetically, on the lines of that dialectic which constitutes Hegel's method. After defining the contents of the conception of religion, it proceeds to treat of the steps by which it ascends from the nature-religion of the lowest races, through the intermediate stages, to the absolute religion. Dr. Sterrett is less historical than Hegel. He lingers much longer on the preliminary discussion of the vital idea of religion and its content. He translates, expands, comments at length on the first 167 pages of Hegel's first volume through 173 of his own. Then he comes to the chapters on other religions, which he treats in the light of the results reached by the comparative study of religions, which hardly existed in Hegel's time, but which gives results by no mean alien to his. The last chapter is a condensation, largely in translation, of what Hegel says of the absolute religion.

The aim throughout has been to make the German thoroughly intelligible to English readers, and there are very few of the stumbling blocks which deter one from even Mr. Stirling's first attempt to make Hegel talk English. Dr. Sterrett is always lively and readable, and not least so in the concluding chapter, in which he seeks to apply the methods and principles of those which preceded it to the question of Christian union in America.

Mr. Bryant approaches Hegel from an entirely different point of view. His interest is not theological but scientific. He admits that Hegel made sad work of his attempt to devise a nature-philosophy in what constitutes the second volume of his (expanded) "*Encyclopædie*," but he holds that the Hegelian dialectic, which is fundamental to all parts of his system, "is nothing else or less than the speculative aspect of the doctrine of the Conservation of Energy, which constitutes the vital element of all that is known as 'Modern Science.'" He looks upon Herbert Spencer as the complement of Hegel, in that both teach an established order of evolution, the one finding the key to its order in the world of things, the other in that of ideas. And he gives Hegel the preference, in that he gives "a far more adequate and consistent definition" of the common element of persistent force than Spencer does.

As may be supposed, the writer who sets out to prove such a thesis as this, that "nature is nothing but the outer mode of mind

and has no meaning apart from it," has something to achieve. That absolute idealism is the only possible outcome of both science and philosophy, is his conclusion. Mr. Bryant maintains his thesis with great acumen and grasp of his theme. His analysis of the atomic theory of matter, for instance, is most masterly, and of itself it disposes of the attempt to exalt the sciences of observation into the place rightfully held by philosophy, for it deprives them of the only ground of unity in the material universe that science knows of. And he rejects Mr. Spencer's Agnosticism equally with the timorous attitude of those theologians who talk of a "conflict between science and religion." His own creed is summed up in the closing sentences of his book: "The world-energy is God. Its self-conservation is the eternal process of Creation. Evolution is the temporal aspect of this process. The self-unfolding of God culminates in man. For man is the Son of God."

THE LAWTON GIRL. By Harold Frederic. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE BROUGHTON HOUSE. By Bliss Perry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE MISTRESS OF BEECH KNOLL. By Clara Louise Burnham. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A FOREIGN MATCH. By Madame Bigot (Mary Healy). Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The scene of Mr. Frederic's novel is Thessaly, a thriving town in central New York. The express train, stopping at the station one November afternoon, leaves four of its passengers, each of whom is supposed to possess interest for the readers of the story. There are Mrs. and Miss Minster, the widow and daughter of the founder of the great Minster Iron Works whose tall, black chimneys, hurling clouds of black smoke into the sky, are a distinctive feature of the place. There is Horace Boyce, just returned from a European tour, where he has learned the art of living and spending money in a fashion quite unknown in his native Thessaly. He has come back to make his fortune, and decides that the easiest way of accomplishing this desired result is to marry Miss Kate Minster. The last of the group is Jessica Lawton, the daughter of a shiftless ne'er-do-well, who has herself plunged her disreputable family deeper into the mire by going astray. Jessica indeed owes her ruin to Horace Boyce, and thus betrayer and victim re-enter Thessaly together.

The central motive of the book concerns Jessica. A new influence has come into her life, she has turned away from evil and chosen the good. In order to show the reality of her repentance, she has taken the hardest path and come back to her old home to make a new future among those who had known the worst of her. Her hope is to gain influence over those unhappy ones of her own sex who, without loving evil, have drifted towards it, hardly knowing that they might equally well choose happiness and light instead of blackness and sin. Jessica has one friend and well-wisher in Thessaly, Reuben Tracy. To Reuben Tracy, indeed, is intrusted all the heaven which is to leaven the whole sordid, ugly, hateful town.

The story is not a cheerful one. Although Horace Boyce has a clear intention of marrying the heiress to the Minster millions, he at once embarks upon an enterprise for defrauding the defenseless females of their fortune. Whether the holders of three millions of dollars would be so easily at the mercy of the clumsy machinations of transparent rascals, we will not here pretend to say. Mr. Frederic means to be realistic, but he has a hero dear to his soul, and naturally ties an intricate Gordian knot for Reuben Tracy to cut. Probably few readers will be ready to admit that this paragon acts up to his appointed role. He seems to us to bungle. We insist that a hero should be either simple, strong, and true to nature, or else a little of a man of the world. We do not in the least object to a Diogenes who tramples on the pride of Plato by eating with his knife and eschewing napkins and finger-bowls; but when Reuben Tracy goes to supper at the Minster's and sees the cut-glass, china, and flowers on the table, and his author remarks that "the thought that this marvel was in his honor intoxicated his reason," we feel that Mr. Frederic has given his hero away.

The book opens well, and the initiatory chapters show ability, some dramatic force, and an occasional suggestion of humor. As the story advances, however, to its climax, the author seems to lose his hold upon his characters; and, in spite of a succession of melodramatic incidents the interest declines, and the impression left, instead of being clear and powerful, is simply unpleasant, from which unpleasantness it is a relief to escape. No doubt the author has attempted to give a clear photograph of the place he calls Thessaly, and no doubt he has succeeded in accomplishing it to a degree. Thessaly, Thessaly people, and Thessaly manners and habits of thought seem to us mean, sordid, and ugly, but evidently the case is not hopeless. They mean to improve, and no doubt they will improve.

"Broughton House" if not more cheerful reading than "The Lawton Girl," shows a subtler quality of realism, finer observation, and more distinctively artistic touch. The interest here centres on a quartette of "regulars" whom Evans, the new hotel proprietor, has established in his house in order to give a prosperous air to his piazzas, and thus attract "transients" and the summer boarders. The three men and one woman thus brought together by this fantastic ambition of the keeper of "Broughton House," are Floyd, a tenth-rate artist and his wife; Sonderly, the school-master; and Collins, a rich manufacturer with a passion for trout-fishing. Mrs. Floyd is the "study" of the book. She is a weak, ineffective creature, dallying and dangerous to men, but with a sort of forlorn force of good intention in her, which finally culminates in a tragical climax which resolves a depressing, hopeless, irritating situation. She loves her husband, who is scheming to get rid of her, and the other two men are in love with her,—Sonderly, as honestly as a decent man can be in love with the wife of another man, and Collins, with no pretense of honesty.

This unhealthy drama progresses without, it must be confessed, arousing any feverish curiosity in the reader as to its sequel. What gives value and charm to the book lies almost wholly outside the main plot. The minister and his wife, at the parsonage, bring a breath of pure air into the heavy atmosphere; the various devices of the hotel-keeper to secure custom are amusingly described, and the trout-fishing is capitally done. The gem of the book is Bill Trumbull, the former proprietor of "Broughton House," who having had his "decline and fall" sits comfortably on the hotel porch watching the new man's experience.

"The Mistress of Beech Knoll" offers pleasant pictures of life, for which one may feel grateful. To a few great writers is given the power to tell strange, sad, and tragic histories; but it is safer for a writer, who has not the distinctive gift, to renounce unpleasant psychological problems and press ideals of sweetness and beauty upon his readers. It is not only more safe but also more true; for in spite of the pessimists, human nature loves the light, and is apt to keep itself wholesome under difficulties and through dangers. Even "The Mistress of Beech Knoll" would be a better book, if the episode concerning the minister's wife had been treated with a lighter touch, humorously turned, and thus robbed of its unpleasantness. The main story recounts the very graceful revenge a slighted woman takes upon the man who refuses to accept her benefits. He meets her without understanding that she is the one whom he has long avoided as his dearest foe, and the secret is not disclosed until he has found out that she is lovely, lovable, and loving, and that life can be nothing to him without her. Many of the minor characters of the book are well touched off; and the *vraisemblance* of New England life in general deserves mention.

"A Foreign Match" is a cleverly written story of the American colony in Paris, and discloses the experience of a girl who, losing all her fortune and at the same time a titled *fiancé* who wants her silver mine to support his ancestral name, tries to make a career for herself on the stage. She fails and marries a poor French artist of humble birth who has been long in love with her. After trying to ruin him by her heartless extravagance, she runs away with her old suitor who has by this time married a rich Cuban girl. He soon deserts the unhappy heroine whose life he has wrecked, and she dies.

Miss Healy (Madame Bigot) knows her Paris by heart, and she can, at times, describe with a good deal of reality the color, the movement, the shaping impulse of the artistic and social life of which Americans have for so many years made a part. Thus it seems a pity that the facts of daily existence could not afford her some better material than the flimsy, worn-out, and hopeless remnants she has used to make up this very disagreeable story.

GETTYSBURG AND OTHER POEMS. By Isaac R. Pennypacker. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1890.

Mr. Pennypacker has done well to print this collection of his poems. For they are original, spirited, and marked by true inspiration. None of the fifteen in his little volume deserves to have been omitted, and the last, "The Piney," though below the opening one, "Gettysburg," in ambition of purpose and form, is scarcely inferior to it in poetic quality.

Most of Mr. Pennypacker's poems are inspired by historical incidents or traditions. The first, the longest in the collection, was composed for and pronounced at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments on the Gettysburg battle-field, last September. Its metre is somewhat irregular, but—like all the others—it has a strong and striking movement, and contains many fine lines. It reminds you perhaps of the rhythm of Whittier,—in "Barbara Freitchie," for example,—though there is less concern for smoothness and evenness than the poet of Amesbury usually shows. Here, descriptive of Lee's march into Pennsylvania, in the summer of '63, are a few lines:

"His long line lengthened faster
Than the days of June,
O'er valleys varied, mountains vaster,
By forced marches, night and noon.
Any morn might bring him down,
Captor of the proudest town;
Any one of cities three
At noon or night might prostrate be."

And here are a few more, relating to the shock of the battle:

"Long will be felt, though hurled in vain,
The shock that shook the Northern gate;
Long heard the shots that dashed amain
But flattened on the rock of fate,
Where Lee still strove, but failed to break
The barrier down, or fissure make."

And finally, when the great conflict ended:

"In the cities of the North
The brazen cannon belched forth
For the defeat of Lee.
When the smoke of this field
Unfolded, lo! fixed on the shield,
Each wandering star was revealed,
And the steeple bells pealed
Inland to the further sea."

The spirit that is shown in these lines,—with some infelicities of epithet, as for example in the third line of our first excerpt,—is unquestionable, and the same will be found in the other poems of action and description, notably in "Tacey Richardson's Ride," "The Perkiomen," "Ha! Ha! and Ha! Ha! Indeed," "Leonard Keyser," and "The Old Church at the Trappe." In every case the poet has something definite to narrate or describe, and he does it with life and fervor. Take these stanzas, for example, in the ride of Tacey Richardson, on her father's blooded Arabian, "Dreadnaught," pursued by the British troopers:

"On down the hill, by the river shore,
Faster and faster she rode than before;
Her bonnet fell back, her head was bare,
And the river breeze, that freed her hair,
Dispersed the fog, and she heard the shout
Of the troopers behind when the sun came out."

"To Tacey, the sky, and the trees, and the wind
Seemed all to rush towards her, and follow behind;
Her lips were set firm, and pale was her cheek,
As she plunged down the hill and through the creek;
The tortoise-shell comb that she lost that day
The Wissahickon carried away."

Yet Mr. Pennypacker's muse is not dependent upon historic promptings or the inspiration of locality. Some of the poems in the collection are not epic, but lyric, and disclose a gentle introspection which is at once refined and captivating. For example "After the Proposal,"—which shows its art, we think, better at the beginning than at the close,—from which we take here a dozen or so of its lines:

"I know a little street, just wide
Enough to have a sunny side;
Within the gardens all a-row
The vines creep 'round and roses grow.
Come, sweet, and see, and say if you
Think house so small full large for two.
Tho' small, no doubt there's room in it
To look around and bide a bit—
To bide a bit for hope to grow,
There is not room for pride or show;
There's room for love and love's increase;
There's room to bar out strife with peace;
There's room to give and take and share;
The cares to come there's room to bear."

We confess to thinking this very simple and unaffected,—a sweet and delicate flower of true poesy.

In the notes which accompany the volume there is one relating the incident described in the poem "In Winter Quarters,"—when Lafayette is said to have kicked one of his aides who had caught and kissed in his presence the pretty maid of the house where their quarters were fixed. The note says that "soon after the battle of Brandywine, Lafayette, who had been wounded, was conveyed to the house of Dr. Stephens, a short distance from Valley Forge," and is obviously mistaken in this statement. After his wound at Brandywine, (September 11, 1777), Lafayette went directly, by way of Philadelphia, to Bethlehem, and there remained until his wound was well. The incident of the poem,—presuming that it occurred,—was, as the caption shows, while "in winter quarters,"—four months or more after Brandywine.

ROBERT BROWNING: PERSONALIA. By Edmund Gosse. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1890.

Mr. Gosse has no need to apologise so profusely for this little volume, which reproduces with some expansions and additions an article published in the *Century* magazine, December, 1881. When

the earth has closed over one of the victors in the struggle for an undying name there is always an eagerness to know something of the contest in which the laurel wreath was won, and we welcome any details concerning a man whose life was uneventful excepting in its results. Browning was least of all a poet whose ardor was chilled by lack of sympathy in his home. He was destined from boyhood to be a poet, and his father and aunt again and again gave him money to publish his early poems. His struggle was not with circumstances, but with a public too impatient and too prejudiced to care for the mental labor of studying and comprehending a new and very willful young poet. His vanity had for many years but slender cheer to feed upon, though occasional outbursts of enthusiasm from individual admirers counterbalanced the scorn of many critics. He won his audience very slowly. His fame for a long time was but a slender sapling, buffeted by many winds of criticism, and only of late years did it spread into the grand overarching tree beneath whose shade the poet now rests. But his spirit remained so fresh to the end that we think of him always as distinctively a modern almost of this generation, so that it seems strange to read that "in 1824, the year Byron died, the boy had collected poems enough to form a volume." A year after, "there came into his hands a miserable pirated edition of part of Shelley's works; the window was dull, but he looked through it into an enchanted garden. He was impatient to walk there himself; but in 1825 it was by no means easy to obtain the works of Shelley. No bookseller that was applied to knew the name, although Shelley had been dead three years. At last, inquiry was made of the editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and it was replied that the books in question could be obtained of J. and C. Allier, of Vere street. To Vere street, accordingly, Mrs. Browning proceeded, and brought back as a present to her son, not only all the works of Shelley, but three volumes written by a Mr. John Keats, which were recommended to her as being very much in the spirit of Mr. Shelley."

Mr. Gosse's slight sketch only extends to 1846, the year of Browning's marriage, after which Italy became for many years his home. Mr. Gosse tells us that he had been particularly reticent about giving to the public any details of his life, until one day in 1881, in a characteristic storm of impatience at some absurd fiction that had been sent to him purporting to be a biography, he despatched a note summoning Mr. Gosse, and consented to sit for his portrait, as it were. "He said, 'If you still wish to take down some notes of my life I am willing to give you all the help I can, I am tired of this tangle of facts and fancies.' It was agreed that we should dedicate some hours in the morning, once a week, to this delightful task, and for about a month, for a couple of hours at a time, at stated intervals, I sat at his study-table while he perambulated, and I jotted rapidly down the notes of his conversation. At his suggestion, I came each morning provided with a schedule of questions, one of which I would read, and then let him weave the embroidery of his answer in whatever way he chose, until information languished, when I would put another question to him. At last I collected a great mass of facts, gossip, and opinion, which I put into some rough order and submitted to him. He marked for omission all that his maturer judgment did not wish to preserve. What was rejected was much of it of extreme interest, but he asked me to destroy it all, and of course I loyally did so."

Mr. Gosse ends his sketch with some pleasant pages of personal reminiscence of Mr. Browning, which bear witness to the poet's generous, vigorous nature. The full-length portrait is yet to be painted, but this slight pen sketch will be of interest to all lovers of Browning.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MEXICO. By Arthur Howard Noll. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1890.

The author of this little volume, states that he prepared it with his own needs in view, and had intended offering it as an accompaniment to the tourist literature relating to Mexico, but was persuaded to print it in its present form. "If," he says, "any comprehensive history of Mexico exists in the English language, its name fails to appear in any of the long lists of books on Mexico, which the present writer has diligently searched." It is no doubt true that such a void has existed, and any one who desired to consult a brief history of Mexico, would doubtless have been obliged to go to the encyclopædias. Mr. Noll's book, with its twelve chapters and three hundred pages, gives a rapid narrative of the principal events in Mexican history, and makes the story fairly clear in most places. Its least satisfactory portion, perhaps, is the attempt to unravel the migration legends and traditional history of the period before the arrival of Cortés. To arrange these skillfully and make them clear to the ordinary reader, makes a serious demand on the resources of the literary art.

For an easy review of Mexican history, it is convenient to say that there have been five epochs: (1) the period of the native tribes,

before the landing of Cortés, in 1519; (2) the brief but momentous period of the Conquest; (3) the long period—nearly three centuries—of unquestioned rule by Spain, under the Viceroy, from 1635 down to the establishment of the independent government by Iturbide, in 1821; (4) the revolutionary period, from that date until the expulsion of the French and the fall of the Maximilian, in 1867; and (5) the period of comparative order and important industrial development in the last twenty-three years. If we survey the field thus systematically we shall easily dispose of the whole subject, and be able to perceive both the natural sequence of events and the importance or otherwise of the principal personages who appear upon the scene. Of the ante-Spanish time little that is satisfactory can be said; in the period of the Conquest, Cortés is of course the one great actor; in the long period of Spanish control there are half a dozen heroic figures,—Tendilla, the first Viceroy; Las Casas, the noble friend of the Indians; Velasco, "the Emancipator"; Bucareli, "the best of the Viceroy"; Hidalgo and Morelos, the leaders of the early revolutionary movements which preceded the definitive withdrawal of the Viceroy. In the period between 1821 and 1867, there are as many more, the leaders chiefly in the political struggles which eventuated at last in the unquestioned independence of Mexico, and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine; and finally, in the recent period, the two great figures have been Juárez and Díaz,—the former, of course, showing himself as conspicuously in the preceding period as in this. The history of Mexico thus surveyed has many elements of interest. The prominent actors have been often men of remarkable abilities and striking characteristics, and amongst the masses of the people there have been qualities shown in many instances which we cannot but appreciate and admire.

Mr. Noll has been obliged to keep very close to the governmental thread; he cannot wander far from the lists of viceroys, and presidents, and dictators. But he adds, in passing, many serviceable remarks on the industrial and social changes of the country, stimulating a desire in the intelligent reader to study them more carefully. He could have saved valuable space for more details of this sort, we think, by two or three chronological tables and lists of viceroys.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

OLIVER BELL BUNCE, who died in New York on the 15th inst., at the age of 62, had done much worthy literary work. He was well known as a journalist and dramatist also. He was editor of *Appleton's Journal* through its career, and wrote successful plays in which J. W. Wallack, Laura Keane, and other prominent actors took part. He wrote various novels and juveniles which had a fair vogue in their day, and his share in the "Picturesque America" and "Picturesque Europe," among the most successful books of the kind ever produced, added much to the triumph of those enterprises of Messrs. Appleton. His little volume, "Don't," a manual of rules of conduct, was perhaps known to a larger circle of readers than any other of his works.

It is announced that Mr. Weedon's work on "The Economic and Social History of New England" will not appear until autumn.

The third volume in the "Riverside Science Series," "Heat," by Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, will be published immediately.

President John A. Broadus's new work, "Jesus of Nazareth," is nearly ready for publication by A. C. Armstrong & Son.

The third volume of Ibsen's dramas, which will be published by Mr. Walter Scott, will contain Ibsen's three early plays, "Lady Inger of Ostrat," "The Vikings at Helgeland," and "The Pretender." These belong to the period 1855-64.

It is reported that Mr. Stanley's book will be dedicated to Sir William MacKinnon. Stanley speaks in somewhat contemptuous terms of Emin Pasha's vacillation.

The next volume in the "Great Writers Series," to be published in June, will be "Byron," by Hon. Roden Noel.

D. C. Heath & Co. have in press "Selections from Heine's Poems," edited, with notes, by Prof. Horatio S. White.

Editions de luxe of George Eliot's "Romola" and Victor Hugo's "Hans of Iceland" are in the press of Estes & Lauriat. The former will contain photo-etchings of Florentine scenery; the latter likewise many illustrations of the same and other kinds.

Mr. O. B. Frothingham's book on "Boston Unitarianism" is coming out next month.

There is a likelihood of the series of articles "By Land and Sea," contributed by Sir Edwin Arnold to the London *Daily Telegraph*, and referring largely to the United States, being collected and published in book shape in the autumn.

The late Mr. Blader, the learned English printer, left a new work nearly ready for publication. The title is "Bibliographical Miscellanies." Had Mr. Blader lived until May 1 last he would have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his career as a printer. A medal had already been struck to commemorate the event.

In the new volume of essays which Prof. Huxley is preparing for publication there will be included his recent articles in the *Nineteenth Century* and other reviews.

Miss Emily Lawless intends to bring out (Smith & Elder, London) a volume called "With Essex in Ireland."

A book about the stage which should prove interesting is "The Life and Reminiscences of E. L. Blanchard," now in the press in London. It is edited by Mr. Clement Scott, the dramatic critic, and will have numerous portraits and other illustrations.

"The History of Federal and State Aid to Education," by Prof. Frank W. Blackmar of the University of Kansas, is published by the Bureau of Education at Washington.

Mr. A. C. Wheeler ("Nym Crinkle"), has completed a novel called "A Romance of New York."

Benj. R. Tucker informs the *Publishers' Weekly* that his translation of Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata" was not made from the German. He does not state, though, that it was made from the original. However produced, it appears to be a most offensive book.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has put aside her new novel, owing to her labors with the new "University Hall Movement" in London. It is therefore doubtful whether the book will see print this year.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish shortly "Leah of Jerusalem; A Story of the Time of Paul," by Edward P. Berry. The author's purpose is to present a realistic glimpse of life in Jerusalem and Rome in the first century of our era.

Isaac Pitman & Sons have opened an office in East Fourteenth street, New York, under the management of Mr. Clarence A. Pitman. Mr. Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, still presides over the Phonetic Institute at Bath, Eng., where he has resided uninterruptedly for more than half a century. He is in his seventy-eighth year, yet he supervises a correspondence of 30,000 letters a year, besides editing the *Phonetic Journal* and compiling the numerous books which he annually publishes.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just ready a volume of reminiscences entitled "Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known," by Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, who was for years preacher to the University, and acquainted with many Harvard men who afterwards became famous.

The defeat of the Copyright bill in the United States Congress, says the London *Athenæum*, will not cause much stir in this country, as it was generally expected that it would be thrown out. Its warmest supporters were far from sanguine. It is obvious that no measures of the kind can be expected to pass until a change comes over the ideas of the American people as to rights of foreign authors.

Macmillan & Co. have just ready a folio volume on "Scottish National Memorials," with 300 illustrations. Among the subjects treated are Archæology, Historical and Personal relics, Literary remains, and Memorials of Edinburgh and other cities.

The "Villon Society" is about to issue an English version of the novels of Bandello by Mr. John Payne, translator of Villon, Boccaccio, and the "Arabian Nights." The work will be in six volumes, three to be issued immediately and the remainder in the autumn.

Gustav Kobbé, whose "Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung" passed through a fifth edition last winter, will publish in the fall, through G. Schirmer, New York, three more volumes on Wagner. The title of the series, which includes the book mentioned above, will be "Wagner's Life and Works," the first volume being devoted to biography; the second to Wagner's literary productions, operas, and miscellaneous musical works; and the third and fourth to the music-dramas.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE latest issue of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* begins the reprinting of Horace Binney's interesting papers on "The Old Bar of Philadelphia," beginning with William Lewis, one of the marked figures of this bar, in the period after the Revolution. It was he who defended John Fries, the Bucks county auctioneer, on his first trial for treason, and who refused to proceed, on the second trial, because Judge Chase had announced in advance his rulings on law points involved in the case. Mr. Binney's papers, though in the style of an earlier day, are admirable in method, and do not fail even in personal particulars. The quaint figure and character of Lewis are given us in his habit as he lived.

The May issue of the *Cosmopolitan* has an attractive variety of contents. A dozen articles are illustrated, including the opening paper, on "Farm Life and Irrigating in Persia," by Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, and an article on "Leading Writers of Modern Spain," by Rollo Ogden. The latter gives portraits of Castelar, Margall, Valdes, and several others.

The "Advocate Company" of Chicago has purchased of Mr. H. N. Ogden of Minneapolis, the subscription list and stock of the weekly law journal, *The Advocate*, heretofore published at Minneapolis, and will hereafter issue that journal at Chicago.

The Author is the title of a new London magazine, to be issued at once under the editorial management of Mr. Walter Besant. It aims to be the organ of literary men and women,—“the one paper which will fully review, discuss, and ventilate all questions connected with the profession of literature in all its branches.”

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Conchological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences at a late meeting discussed the influence of mechanical forces on the formation of the shells of mollusks, with especial reference to the ridges or plates of the *Volutes*. Dr. William H. Dall, of the U. S. National Museum, accounted for the formation of the ridges and plates by the fact that the mantle, on being drawn into the shell by the abductor muscle, is flattened and wrinkled in such a way as to cause a deposit of callus at the angles and edges next to the pillar.

Mr. Joseph Wilcox spoke of some observations made by him on the west coast of Florida, illustrating the struggle for existence which is going on there among molluscan forms. The oyster is the victim of most of the others, because it has fewer means of protection. The crowned whelks were its most destructive enemies, as they easily kill the oyster by inserting the proboscis. The fulgurs destroyed them by enveloping the whole shell, by which the animal within was smothered.

Dr. Sharp stated that the crabs which are found in association with oysters, are introduced in the larval state, and grow to maturity within the shells. They are commensals or messmates, rather than parasites of the oyster—that is, they live on the food provided by the oyster for its own sustenance, but not on the tissues of the oyster itself. They could not, however, support life independently if separated from their host.

The Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass., will hold its third session during the coming summer. A library, a lecture-room, and six private laboratories have lately been added to the resources of the institution.

The Brooklyn Institute, an institution which is the centre of considerable activity in the natural sciences, comprising lectures, a museum, and collections of apparatus, has just completed plans for the establishment of what will make the fourth Laboratory for Biological Research in the United States. It is to be situated at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, a location which, it is claimed, will furnish greater facilities for research than are enjoyed by any other laboratory in this country. There is an abundant supply of spring water at suitable temperature, and also an equally constant supply of salt water for marine fauna. The immediate control of the laboratory has been placed with a Board of Managers, and the corps of lecturers engaged for the coming summer includes many well-known biologists. Dr. Bashford Dean will be the Director. Cold Spring Harbor is also the location of a hatchery of the New York State Fish-Commission, and the President of the latter has placed at the disposal of the new laboratory the first floor of the Fish-Commission station. This enables the Laboratory to announce its opening on July 7th, the regular session continuing for eight weeks. The tuition fee is \$24. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, and already certificates of admission have been issued to fifteen persons.

Further information may be obtained of Prof. Hooper, the curator of the Brooklyn Institute.

Mr. W. T. Hornaday's extended paper on "The Extinction of the American Bison," is reprinted from the Report of the National Museum for 1886-87. The memoir is divided into three parts. The first relates to the habits, geographical distribution, and probable numbers of the bison before the appearance of the white man. The second gives the history of the extermination of the animal, an event which has of course been mainly due to the spread of civilized territory. The rapidity of extermination has, however, been increased by the wanton and useless slaughter of herds by both white and Indian hunters, by the want of any protective legislation, by the preference which existed for the skin

and flesh of cows, and finally by the marvelous stupidity and indifference to man which the bison exhibits. The third part gives an account of the expedition despatched in 1886 by the Smithsonian Institution to Montana to procure specimens for the National Museum before the extermination became complete. A census of the animals known to exist in captivity on January 1, 1889, showed 256 specimens in this country and abroad. The herd of wild ones, protected by the Government in the Yellowstone Park, numbers about 200.

The 8th Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey contains a paper by Mr. Samuel N. Scudder, on the fossil butterflies of Florissant, Colo., which has now been printed separately. Mr. Scudder reports the specimens were found in "presumably Oligocene deposits and they have a distinctly sub-tropical and American aspect, while the Tertiary butterfly fauna of Europe is derived in the first place from the East Indies, in the second from sub-tropical America, and in the third from home." The descriptions comprise seven species, all belonging to extinct genera.

The question of the physiology of "singing mice" was considered a short time ago by the Linnæan Society of London. A specimen was exhibited alive which uttered sounds said to be like the subdued warbling of a European linnæ. The exhibitor desired to be informed whether the cause usually assigned for the phenomenon were correct,—namely, some obstruction or malformation of the trachea. Prof. Stewart stated that he had dissected a similar specimen, and had found no trace of either organic disease or malformation.

The results of the expedition undertaken by Mr. Wm. S. Green, in the summer of 1888, to explore and roughly survey the chief peaks and glaciers of the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia, have been published by the author (Macmillan, 1890). The Royal Geographical Society, London, of which Mr. Green is a member, lent him the requisite scientific instruments and made a grant towards the expense of the expedition. The region explored lies mainly to the south of Rogers Pass, where the Canadian Pacific Railroad crosses the watershed of the Selkirk Range. The glaciers were found to be numerous and sometimes large, the most important, the Geikie Glacier, being about 4 miles long and 1,000 yards wide. As usual, old moraines and huge erratic blocks below the glaciers indicated that they formerly extended far below their present limit. The specimens obtained seem to indicate that the range is of great age, either late Archæan or earlier Palæozoic.

Teachers and students of biology will be glad to hear of a translation of the standard work of Dr. Alexander Ecker, of Freiburg, on the "Anatomy of the Frog." More than one hundred new figures have been added, and the work brought up to date in every respect. The book is published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

"A LITTLE STORY ABOUT ORES."

To the Editor of THE NATION:

SIR: Yesterday a friend called my attention to your editorial of April 17 under this heading, which, following a letter entitled "A Nickel Paradox," addressed last month by "W." to the *Nation*, states that I am now striving to have nickel ores put upon the free list.

To this totally fallacious statement you add other fallacies; and since the whole is intended to injure not me alone but also and principally the system of Protection to Home Industry, I thus reply:

(1.) You say that I openly confessed that I had fixed a former tariff to suit myself, and that I have again, with Mr. McKinley's cooperation, fixed the now proposed tariff. If I had fixed a tariff to suit myself, and had mentioned it, I should have stated it like a man, and not confessed it like a thief; but I never fixed a tariff to suit myself or made any such avowal.

(a.) The existing tariff on nickel, nickel ores, nickel alloys, etc., which is doubtless the tariff you mean, I have always held to be grossly absurd.

(b.) Mr. McKinley and his committee refuse to adopt the rates which I have recommended, and adopt others which I oppose.

The phraseology of the existing tariff law, defining the several forms in which nickel may be imported, is that which I suggested; the rates are not.

(2.) You say "it was stated on the floor of the United States Senate in January, 1883," that I was producing nickel "at 50 to 70 cents per pound," and with touching credulity you offer this partisan statement "on the floor of the Senate" as conclusive,

though it was made by a man entirely ignorant of the business, and was, in fact, false.

You say that "by the efforts of the Connecticut Senators" the nickel duties "were reduced in 1883 from 30 cents on the ore and 20 cents on the alloys of nickel to the existing rates of 15 cents." This is erroneous. There never was a duty of 30 cents on the ore, but that rate was on the finished metal nickel, as even a Connecticut Senator could have told you, and the reduction to 15 cents in 1883 was apparently effected by an unworthy trick which its author will scarcely thank you for bringing into notice. The Conference Committee had before it for reconciliation the rate of 25 cents per pound on nickel which had been passed by one House and the rate of 20 cents which had been passed by the other House; it reported neither of those rates, nor anything between them, but a new rate discordant with and beyond the limits of both. In the turmoil of final passage this insult to both Houses, which you attribute, perhaps justly, to "the efforts of the Connecticut Senators," was unnoticed, and the trick succeeded. Furthermore, in their ignorance or negligence, or urged "by the efforts of the Connecticut Senators," that committee fixed one and the same rate of duty, namely, 15 cents per pound, on nickel in ore, nickel in matte, and refined metallic nickel. And this is the outrageous absurdity which you have been led to believe I "fixed to suit myself."

(3.) You say that so long as it was possible for him to work his Lancaster county mine "Mr. Wharton wanted the highest possible tariff on the importation of all competing ores," but that he now, "so far as nickel ores are concerned, has become a rampant Free Trader."

Having explained above that the existing absurdly high duty on nickel ore was not my work or wish, I now add that I have never suggested or desired that nickel ore should enter free of duty. In all my oral or written communications to the Ways and Means Committee I have taken the ground that nickel ore should pay duty. This not only because of the injury that free importations might cause to my own mine in Lancaster county, Pa., (which you may regret to learn is still working, and has been working without a day's interruption, except Sundays, for many years, and is now being sunk to greater depth), but also because of the discouragement to other owners of American nickel deposits who wish them opened. The Canadian mines near Sudbury, which, in your large liberality, you call "American," are certainly good. I have more than once visited that region, have used its ores and mattes, have had many offers of nickel deposits there, and think seriously of opening mines there for the purpose of supplying in part my nickel works at Camden, N. J.; yet I have constantly resisted the contention that the ores or mattes of Canada or of any other foreign country should enter our country free.

The *Cleveland Iron Trade Review* says: "Nickel ore is to come in free under the new Tariff bill according to reports. This will please Mr. S. J. Ritchie and his Ohio stockholders in the Sudbury nickel and copper mines of Canada." Here you have the source of the clamor for duty-free nickel ore which I have in vain resisted. It is said that Senator Sherman is one of the owners of the Sudbury mines with Mr. Ritchie and other Ohio men, and that he is their advocate at Washington. This I cannot, of course, assert.

(4.) You say that I published a pamphlet setting forth in the strongest terms the benefits to arise from complete reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, but, that event being distant, I initiated the good work by persuading the Ways and Means Committee to remove the duty on Canadian nickel ores. Now, the pamphlet you allude to was, unfortunately for your argument, put out in 1879, several years before nickel ore was known to exist at Sudbury, and was simply an "Address of the Industrial League to its Constituents," a minor feature of which was the suggestion of a Zollverein between this country and Canada. My views are not changed on that subject, except that as the practical difficulties become more apparent of agreeing upon schedules, of harmonizing appraisers owing different allegiance, and of dividing joint revenue, I have come to prefer absolute political union with Canada to any half-way measure.

(5.) You expect me to show consistency by having an amendment offered to the McKinley bill putting iron ore and copper ore on the free list, because you assume, erroneously, as I have shown, that I have labored to put nickel ore on the free list. It would be much to my advantage if iron ore were free, and it appeared to me quite unfair in 1883 to raise the duty on iron ore while lowering the duties on all its products; yet I have always refused to join any movement for removing the duty on iron ore, thinking that national welfare calls for the development of our own ores, and that miners merit a share of the ruling Tariff protection. As for copper ores, it is not for me to speak upon a subject which is so much better understood by other men.

(6.) You say that the 15 cents per pound now levied on

nickel in ore equals 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. This is erroneous, for 15 cents per pound on nickel in ore equals, not 35 per cent., but about 450 per cent., as I proceed to show.

The Sudbury ore, the only foreign nickel ore ever brought into this country, except a few sample casks from New Caledonia, can be put on cars at mines for about \$3 per ton, of 2,240 pounds, and it contains by average about 4 per cent. of nickel, or 90 pounds of nickel per ton. The duty on that 90 pounds is 15 cents per pound, or \$13.50, which is 450 per cent., supposing the nickel to be the sole value in that \$3 ore. But, in fact, the ore usually contains about twice as much copper as nickel, and the nickel cannot therefore be reckoned as worth \$3, unless by marking up profit; so that the duty on nickel ore is even higher than 450 per cent.

(7.) You assume that the United States Mint suffers under the extortions of an American nickel monopolist. Passing by my demonstration, in the little treatise from which you quote, that tariff-ridden America has bought its nickel much lower than Free Trade (in nickel) Germany bought its nickel for coinage, I point out to you that the United States Mint buys its supplies from the lowest bidder after due advertisement; that it has frequently bought foreign nickel; and that it now has on hand a large quantity of nickel-copper coin blanks made of foreign nickel. It is safe to say that no one ever did or ever will grow rich by supplying nickel to the United States Mint.

To conclude: There is probably no article in the tariff schedule which affords to the Free Traders more frequent temporary enjoyment than does nickel. They do not understand it, but they feel sure that there is some deep iniquity connected with it, because they suppose that I am wealthy, and they assume that my supposititious income is derived from making nickel, though my total gross annual sales of it are but \$150,000. I am alone in the business because no one else dares encounter its difficulties, and no one ever speaks in my behalf. Therefore, from time to time, some hot "little barking creature," to use again my own words, which you seem to find attractive, jumps in to attack me, thinking that here is a safe chance to show valor. Occasionally, if I condescend to notice him, he retires more or less sadly, with broken teeth, from his enterprise.

JOSEPH WHARTON.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1890.

[We frankly apologise to Mr. Wharton for the misrepresentations into which we have been led concerning his attitude towards the duty on nickel ore and concerning his mining industry. If we return to the subject of his letter it will not be for the sake of excusing ourselves in these particulars.—*Editor Nation*.]

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

THE DECLINE OF THE HERO AND THE VILLAIN.

Agnes Repplier, in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

AMID the universal grayness that has settled mistily down upon English fiction, amid the delicate drab-colored shadings and half-lights which require, we are told, so fine a skill in handling, the old-fashioned reader misses, now and then, the vivid coloring of his youth. He misses the slow unfolding of quite impossible plots, the thrilling incidents that were wont pleasantly to arouse his apprehension, and, most of all, two characters once deemed essential to every novel,—the hero and the villain. The heroine is left us still, and her functions are far more complicated than in the simple days of yore, when little was required of her save to be beautiful as the stars. She faces now the most intricate problems of life; and she faces them with conscious self-importance, a dismal power of analysis, and a robust candor in discussing their equivocal aspects that would have sent her buried sister blushing to the wall. There was sometimes a lamentable lack of solid virtue in this fair dead sister, a pitiful human weakness that led to her undoing; but she never talked so glibly about sin. As for the hero, he owes his banishment to the riotous manner in which his masters handled him. Bulwer strained our endurance and our credulity to the utmost; Disraeli took a step further, and Lothair, the last of his race, perished amid the cruel laughter of mankind.

But the villain! Remember what we owe to him in the past. Think how dear he has become to every rightly constituted mind. And now we are told, soberly and coldly, by the thin-blooded novelists of the day, that his absence is one of the crowning triumphs of modern genius, that we have all grown too discriminating to tolerate in fiction a character whom we feel does not exist in life. Man, we are reminded, is complex, subtle, unfathomable, made up of good and evil so dexterously intermingled that no one element predominates coarsely over the rest. He is to be studied warily and with misgivings, not classified with brutal ease into the virtuous and bad. It is useless to explain to these analysts that the pleasure we take in meeting a character in a book does not always depend on our having known him in the family circle, or encountered him in our morning paper; though judged even by this stringent law, the villain holds his own.

THE LITERARY REVIVAL IN SPAIN.

Rollo Ogden, in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

THERE can be no doubt that we are witnessing in our day a literary renaissance. So wrote, in 1885, a competent Spanish critic, Don Pedro Muñoz Peña. If his wish were partly father to the thought, he could not be greatly blamed. Spain's fall from political power was not more complete and disastrous than her loss of preëminence in letters. A Spaniard of to-day, looking back to the time when his countrymen were leading all Europe along toward modern literature, would be strangely made up if he did not watch, for restorers of the ancient glory, with all the anxious intentness of an Israelite of old.

But there is evidence enough of a greatly quickened literary activity, in contemporary Spain, to free the writer just cited from suspicion of patriotic partiality. While it would be rash to affirm that any stars of the first magnitude are rising above the horizon to take their places beside the fixed glories of Spain's golden age of literature, there is yet existent a body,—and an increasing body,—of writers of unusual merit in their respective departments, whose fame has already grown to be coextensive with the Spanish language, and is beginning to leap over the barriers of foreign tongues. This literary revival is due to two causes, or, rather, is accompanied by two sets of phenomena. One is the growing emancipation of Spain from the tyrannous predominance of French literature. Spain's subjugation by Napoleon was not more complete than by French literary models. In their original and in translations, French books overran the whole peninsula. The few native writers who tried to keep their heads above the invading flood were forced, or thought they were, to conform to the foreign and popular standards; and so the era of imitations of the French came in to accentuate more sharply the degradation of native literature. But all this has been greatly changed in the past generation, although French literary influence is still wonderfully strong in Spain. All the more credit to those Spanish writers who, in spite of it and in the face of it, have made for themselves a place and commanded a hearing.

Hand in hand with this shifting fashion has gone the spread of enlightenment and literary taste in Spain, at once stimulating the indigenous literary talent and furnishing a wider public for it to appeal to. Spanish-America too, always the best market for Spanish publishers, has felt the new movement in education, and is yearly furnishing more readers to the writers whose literary edicts are watched for, as political ones were anciently, from the seat of empire over the colonies. Though the lot of a literary man in Spain is still far from being a luxurious one, there is no longer such a bitter truth as there used to be in the saying of the poet Larra: "Literature in Spain is a way of living by which no one can live."

"LITERATURE" AS A SCHOOL STUDY.

Charles Dudley Warner, in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

THE notion that literature can be taken up as a branch of education, and learned at the proper time and when other studies permit, is one of the most farcical in our scheme of education. It is only matched in absurdity by the other current idea, that literature is something separate and apart from general knowledge. Here is the whole body of accumulated thought and experience of all the ages, which indeed forms our present life and explains it, existing partly in tradition and training, but more largely in books; and most teachers think, and most pupils are led to believe, that this most important former of the mind, maker of character, and guide to action can be acquired in a certain number of lessons out of a text-book! Because this is so, young men and young women come up to college almost absolutely ignorant of the history of their race, and of the ideas that have made our civilization. Some of them have never read a book, except the text-books, on the specialties in which they have prepared themselves for examination. We have a saying concerning people whose minds appear to be made up of dry, isolated facts, that they have no atmosphere. Well, literature is the atmosphere. In it we live, and move, and have our being, intellectually. The first lesson read to or read by the child should begin to put him in relations with the world and the thought of the world.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE MASTER OF THE MAGICIANS. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Herbert D. Ward. Pp. 324. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- TALES OF NEW ENGLAND. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Pp. 276. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- POEMS. By John Hay. Pp. 272. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- DAY AND NIGHT STORIES. By T. R. Sullivan. Pp. 253. \$1.00 [Paper, \$0.50]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF PROTECTION. By Simon N. Patten, Ph. D. Pp. 144. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE RAJAH'S HEIR. Pp. 454. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE. By Sidney Lyon. Pp. 414. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

HORATIO NELSON and the Naval Supremacy of England. By W. Clark Russell. Pp. 357. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ALINE. A Novel. Translated from the French of Henry Gréville, by Rear-Admiral William G. Temple. Pp. 230. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A ROMANCE AT THE ANTIPODES. By Mrs. R. Dun Douglass. Pp. 201. \$— New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SILVER IN EUROPE. By S. Dana Horton. Pp. 290. \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

HAVELOCK. [English Men of Action]. By Archibald Forbes. Pp. 223. \$0.60. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

OUTLINES OF JEWISH HISTORY. From B. C. 586 to C. E. 1890. By Lady Magnus. Pp. 388. \$— Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

HINTS ON FRENCH SYNTAX. With Exercises. By F. Ston. Pp. 29. \$0.34. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE TRANSFER OF NEGOTIABLE PAPER AS COLLATERAL SECURITY. By Lewis Lawrence Smith. Pp. 46. \$— Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNGER SON. By Edward John Trelawny. Pp. 521. \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

JAVA, THE PEARL OF THE EAST. By S. J. Higginson. Pp. 204. \$0.75. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. Vol. V. Pp. 828. \$3.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas. Pp. 146. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

DRIFT.

THE shift in prices, within the past decade, has been more than many people suppose. Mostly it has been downward. In the course of an article on the subject the *New York Press* says:

"Let the farmer turn back a decade. He will find that in 1880 he paid \$315 for a self-binder which he can buy to-day for \$130; that his corn planter and check rower cost him \$80 in 1880, while it is only \$40 now. His steel beam walking plow in 1880 cost him \$28, while he can purchase it now for \$14. His riding cultivator in 1880 cost \$45, now he can buy it for \$25. In 1880 his walking cultivator cost him \$35; he now can buy it for \$20. A mowing machine in 1880 cost him \$85; now it costs only \$50. A Strawbridge seeder in 1880 could not be purchased for less than \$35; now he can buy it for \$13. Wood pumps in 1880 cost \$15; now they are only \$6. A farm wagon in 1880 could not be bought for less than \$85; now it can be purchased for \$50. In 1880 a two-seated spring wagon could not be bought for less than \$160; now it can be purchased for \$75. Buggies and carriages are reduced in cost about one-half from their price in 1880. The same is true with respect to harrows and corn-shellers. It will thus be seen that on the principal implements in common use by the farmer the reduction in cost since 1880 runs from 33 to 60 per cent. The barbed wire for which in 1880 he paid 10 cents per pound, costs him now 4 cents. His fence staples, costing at that time 10 cents, he can now buy for 5 cents. His plain wire in 1880 cost him 6½ cents per pound; now he can buy it for 3½ cents per pound. The price of his wash boiler in 1880 was \$2.25; now he can buy it for \$1.75. In 1880 his horse shoes per keg cost \$8; now he can buy them at \$4.50 per keg. The steel out of which his plows were made in 1880 cost 13½ cents per pound; now he can buy it for 8½ cents per pound. The cook stove on which the free traders claim he paid a tax of 50 per cent, cost him in 1880 \$33; to-day he can buy it for \$24. The cost of his window glass has been reduced 25 per cent. in the same period, and is now one-third of what it was twenty years ago. Of what avail is the cry of taxed tinware in face of the fact that such things as milk pans, which ten years ago cost \$2.25 per dozen, can now be bought for \$1 per dozen; tin cups that in 1880 cost 10 cents apiece, are now sold at 5 cents apiece; covered pails ten years ago costing 20 cents apiece are now purchasable at 10 cents; pie plates in 1880, 70 cents per dozen, are now to be had for 35 cents, and all pocket and table cutlery is reduced one-half from its cost in 1880. Is not the trace chain argument, which actually cropped out in the speeches of Democratic Free Traders last week, a little stale in face of the fact that chains in 1880 which were 22 cents, are to-day selling at 12?"

Mr. Smalley began his review of European events in the *New York Tribune* of last Sunday, with this paragraph on Von Moltke's speech:

"Count von Moltke's speech on the Army bill on Wednesday in the Reichstag is more important than any other event on the Continent during the week. So deep is the impression which this discourse has made that it may be said it will do not less to preserve the peace of Europe than all the new legions which Germany is preparing for. Count von Moltke has dispelled once for all the delusion that the next war is likely to be a short war. The Powers of Europe, he tells the world, 'are armed as they have never been armed before. No one of them can be shattered in one or two campaigns so completely as to confess itself beaten and to conclude peace on hard terms, or not to recover in a year or two and renew the conflict. It may be a seven-years' war; it may be a thirty-years' war. Woe to him who sets fire to Europe.'

"There is no nation, there is, perhaps, even no Emperor, who, after such a warning as that from the first soldier of his time, can enter upon a war with a light heart. Till Count von Moltke spoke the common idea was that the next contest would be sharp but short. No idea did more to make war

possible and probable. Count von Moltke said many other striking things. It is the speech of a man who thinks much and speaks seldom. The era of Cabinet wars, he believes, is over. 'We have now only people's wars'; of which the consequences are incalculable. What is wanted is a strong government, strong enough to resist popular impulse. 'For a long time past only the sword has kept the sword in its sheath.' It will be long before the echo of these peaceful phrases, with the ring of steel in them, ceases to reverberate throughout Europe."

Referring to the fact that Senator Sherman was 67 years old on the 10th instant, the *Hartford Courant* says:

"John Sherman is one of the links that connect the politics of these piping days of peace with the politics of the turbulent, tremendous days which saw the birth and growth of his party,—the party of human freedom. It is forty-two years now since he was chosen secretary of the whig national convention at Philadelphia, on the ground that, living as he did in a hopelessly Democratic district, he might never have another chance to taste the sweets of official position. It is thirty-five years since he presided over the first Republican state convention ever held in Ohio, and took his seat in the Thirty-fourth Congress as a Republican representative. It is thirty years since his nomination for the speakership by the Republican caucus and the determined resistance of the Southern slaveholders and their Northern allies to his candidacy caused a two months' deadlock in the House and convulsed the country. It is twenty-nine years since he succeeded Salmon P. Chase in the Senate of the United States. . . . Public men of John Sherman's age, especially if they have been disappointed in their legitimate ambitions, often drift into pessimism, but there is nothing of that in the talk of the Ohio Senator. Saturday morning a correspondent of the *New York Mail and Express* asked him point-blank what he thought and how he felt about the country's future. His reply was prompt and cheery. He sees serious problems ahead, of race, section, finance, that will tax the patience, wisdom, and patriotism of the American people, but he is confident that the American people will prove equal to the task of solving them."

Mr. Gladstone says in a recent article: "There may come a time when labor shall be too strong for capital, and may be disposed to use its strength unjustly. I conceive that in our recent history the judgment of the masses has upon the whole been more generous and just than the judgment of the leisure classes. Let it not be hastily inferred that if the fact be so, the meaning of it is that they have an intrinsic and indefectible moral superiority. It means rather that for them the organization of life and thought is simpler, and their temptations to pride, greed, and selfishness greatly less. Were the despotic relation in which employers once stood to laborers to be inverted, and were laborers once to obtain an uncontrolled command, then, indeed, while their material condition might be higher, they would be subject to a strain or moral trial such as they have never yet been called upon to undergo, and such as only the strong restraints of the gospel could, in my judgment, enable them to successfully encounter."

"But such a contingency, though it may be possible, is indefinitely remote. It is most unlikely to arise, and the experience of the United States, which has gone nearest to trying the question, will bear witness to that in all likelihood, for there public right has been developed to the uttermost by the action of public law and by the tone of manners. Yet capital must surely hold its own, since it grows in that country more rapidly than ever. The imperial citizen, then, has only to bid laborers God-speed, and heartily to wish that by their high standard of conduct in their wise choice of calling and their equal and liberal respects for rights of all men, or rather all human beings, they may be enabled progressively to consolidate the position they have gained, and, so far as justice may recommend, to improve it."

Some interesting figures were handed to us the other day. They came from a local builder, and represent the increased cost of building small houses in Wilmington in 1890 as compared with 1881. The relative prices in 1881 and 1890 for certain kinds of work and material, specified below, are as follows:

	1881	1890
Carpenter work, per house,	\$65.00	\$90.00
Digging cellars, per cubic yard,20	.40
Stone, per perch,40	1.35
Masonry, labor, per perch,53	.85
Bricklayers, labor, per thousand,	2.75	6.50
Plasterers, per day,	1.75	3.00
Pressed bricks, per thousand,	15.00	20.00
Salmon bricks, per thousand,	6.00	7.00

If these various items of cost are taken together as a single unit they show an increase of about 40 per cent. in the cost of small houses in this city during the last nine years.—*Wilmington, (Del.) Morning News.*

Mr. Eugene Field, the Chicago poet, writes from London to the *Chicago Times* that it is a mistake to suppose that clothing is so much cheaper abroad than at home. He declares he can buy it in Chicago as cheap as in London. Which reminds us that so long ago as 1874 Dr. Theodore Cuyler wrote from Paris:

"A widespread impression prevails that Paris is the spot to buy capital things at great bargains. My own experience has hardly justified this current idea. I find that for really good articles you must pay very nearly as much as you would in America in gold. For five francs here are considerably more than our paper dollar. Some articles can be got cheaply—like glass, and engravings, and flashy jewelries. But clothing that is really valuable commands a price here not much below the American standard. For example at Ehrendal's,—a famous tailor here,—a good suit can be got for \$40 or \$45 in gold, and a handsome overcoat for \$36. Some of my clerical brethren who are boasting of the fine suits which they have purchased for twenty-five and thirty dollars, will please report to me at the end of six months how much wear they have got out of their astonishing bargains. Multitudes of things are made in Paris to sell; and none are more thoroughly sold than the buyers thereof."

Progress is the watchword in the Southern States, and even benighted Texas, which sends a solid Free Trade delegation to the National Congress, is feeling the new impulse of the period. The last session of the Texas Legislature considered a proposition for a Constitutional amendment exempting from taxation for ten years any manufacturing enterprise that located in a Texas town or city. While the Hon. Roger Q. Mills was busily engaged in Washington deriding the idea of a home market, the farmers of his State were flooding their representatives with petitions that this amendment be submitted to the people, and in spite of all the mental inertia of what has always been exclusively an agricultural State, and the strong prejudices against manufactures inherited from the slaveholding era, so many legislators were influenced by popular pressure to support the proposition that it just missed being carried. Next time the friends of the amendment are likely to be successful.—*Boston Journal.*

The *Boston Herald* in an elaborate article on the agricultural depression in England, shows that though 32,700,000 acres are given as in cultivation in Great Britain in 1889 against 30,300,000 acres in 1869, the increase is more apparent than real, inasmuch as in these 20 years there has been an increase of 1,400,000 acres in land devoted in rotation to grasses and clovers, and of 3,100,000 acres in land devoted to permanent pasturage. It adds that: "not only is there less grown, but that which is produced by the farmers sells at a very much lower price," and proceeds to speak of the "great decline that has taken place in the rents and the values of farming properties in England," so great indeed that "many of the holders of landed property . . . have been forced by great reductions in income to entirely change their methods and style of living." These details in a Free Trade journal like the *Herald* are notable, and may be commended to those Western people who think agriculture would be improved by the depression of manufactures.

"I am going to Northern Mexico presently," Dr. Carl Lumholtz tells a reporter, "for the New York Geographical Society. The exploring party will comprise fourteen men, including four American scientists. They will cover botany, zoology, mineralogy, and archaeology. My work will be to study the natives. We shall also thoroughly investigate the ruins and cliff dwellings. The territory covered will embrace Southern Arizona and the region far to the southward. This is a country that, I am given to understand, has never yet been scientifically explored. We confidently expect to make many important discoveries during the two years which we shall devote exclusively to the expedition."

"Walt Whitman," the *Philadelphia Press* says, "has chosen a spot for the final disposition of his body, when his life is ended. The place is characteristic of the man. It is located in Harleigh Cemetery, about a mile from Camden, and in the prettiest part of the grounds. It is a natural mound, beneath majestic oaks and chestnut trees, while about 200 feet below a stream of water flows over a precipice from an artificial lake. A drive-way, which leads through the woods, winds within a few feet of the spot, and the boughs of the gnarled oaks are spread like arms over the hill-tops, and touch the greensward on the sides."

When it is considered that the wheat product of India has been increased by the stimulating influence of the British Government 5,000 per cent. during the last fourteen years, and that the laborers who till the ground, sow, reap, and thresh out the grain are paid but 4 cents a day, and that all this comparatively recent production comes in competition at Liverpool with American wheat, it should be easily perceptible to our farmers that it is not the grain which we export, but the products which we so largely import, to the growing of which they should give their attention.—*Phila. Ledger.*

King Leopold's recent journey to England appears to have resulted in reassurances that the English Government will guarantee Belgium's neutrality against any attacks by Germany. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone are said to have come together and had a long talk on this subject. It appears that Germany has shown unmistakable signs, lately, of a disposition to use Belgium as a high road into France in case another European war should occur.

The lumber schedules of the McKinley tariff bill are quite satisfactory to the consuming community. They recognize the advisability of giving protection to the American saw milling interest and provide for it. The present tariff provides that sawed logs shall be admitted free of duty, but that sawed lumber must pay a duty of \$2.00 per 1,000 feet. But the Canadians imposed an export duty of \$2.00 per 1,000 feet on sawed logs, so as to prevent American competition in the purchase of lumber and thus keep the price down.

This has been done in the interest of a Canadian lumber ring who have a rich monopoly if they can preserve it from the Americans. The Canadians now fear that Congress will in its revision of the tariff, in order to break down the export tax for the benefit of the Canadian lumber ring, add the amount of such tax to the import duty on sawed lumber.

This would cause an immediate repeal of the Canadian export duty, and it is announced from Ottawa by Sir John Macdonald, the premier, that Canada will remove the export duty if the United States will reduce the duty on sawed lumber to \$1.00 per 1,000 feet. This concession might well be made. New England lumber mills use a large amount of Canadian logs, and the removal of the export duty and the free opening up of the Canadian market would give us logs so much cheaper, that the mills could afford to have the duty on sawed lumber reduced and yet have sufficient protection.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

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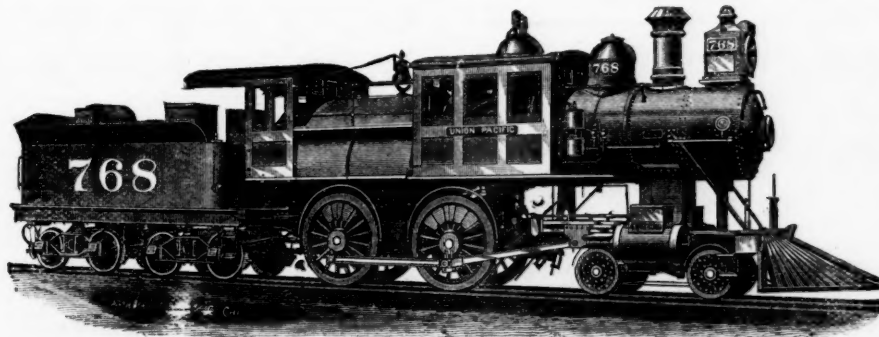
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